



**SURVIVORS OF LACONIA**—Photo taken on landing at Queenstown of exhausted but cheerful passengers of the submarined liner. Third from the left is Frank Paulding, of Revelstoke, B. C. The smiling man is Henry G. Pope, of St. Catharines, Ont. Both are Y.M.C.A. secretaries on their way to work among Canadian soldiers in France.

## Good News for Farmers

**WHEAT PLACED ON FREE LIST, AND U. S. MARKET OPENED UP TO CANADIAN WHEAT**

At last after some years fighting to get both Liberal and Conservative governments to place wheat on the Free List the farmers have gained their point and the Ottawa government have given them their desires.

The new order-in-Council which places wheat, wheat flour, and other wheat products on the free list would ordinarily only have been done by act of parliament but this measure was taken under the War Measures Act with the consent of Sir Robert Borden.

The news has caused a sensation amongst farmers organizations all over Western Canada, and while it is a little late for this season great satisfaction is being expressed at the action of the Federal government.

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,742.40  
Town collections, per P. R. Reed..... 9.50  
P. H. Lantz..... 5.00  
1,756.90

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged... \$ 411.45  
Miss Bunker, school teacher  
Big Prairie Concert, per J. Hosegood..... 13 90  
Mountain View Women's Institute per Mr. Emerson... 12.00  
Springside R. C. per A. Orde 2 00  
P. H. Lantz..... 5 00  
444.35

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$ 288.50  
Neapolis Bazaar per R. E. Lantz..... 96 25  
P. H. Lantz..... 5 00  
389.75

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**DON'T FORGET** we deliver flour to any part of town free of charge. Telephone 126. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

**GOOD SEED OATS** for sale. Home germination test 98 per cent. which can be seen at my home in Didsbury; 65c per bushel; Levi Snyder, phone 75, Didsbury. a18p

**THE OLD RELIABLE** Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Carstairs on Monday, April 23rd; Didsbury, Tuesday, April 24th; Olds, Wednesday, April 25th.

**EGGS**—A limited number of eggs for hatching of the following: Barred Rock, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Will be on sale for a short time only. The Better Way Poultry Yards, Didsbury, or Apply Mrs. M. Weber

**FOR SALE**—Extra good grade Shorthorn bull, coming 6 years old, weight about 1800 lbs. James Hosegood, Didsbury.

**WANTED**—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Perrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

**GRAHAM AND RYE FLOURS** are amongst our specialties. They are guaranteed. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

**WANTED**—Some party to break 100 acres. For information write C. Deadrick, Olds, or phone R 207.

**GOOD SEED OATS** for sale. Government germination test; price 50c; cleaned 60c per bushel. Phone 513. Didsbury, after 7 p.m. J. E. Liesemer.

**YOU CAN GET** whole wheat flour at the Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

**FOR SALE**—350 bushels Sensation seed oats, uncleaned, test 89 in six days. Price 50c per bushel. Levi Siebert, Siebertville.

**WANTED**—A few young sucking calves. Apply Box 358, Didsbury. a25p

**GOOD FLOUR** which makes delicious pastry can be secured at the Maple Leaf Flour mills. Try it.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

**Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?**

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

DIDSBURY BRANCH  
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

## Big Money For Cattle and Hogs

Cattle and hogs as everybody knows are money-makers these days and those who are fortunate enough to own a bunch of either in good condition own something that is a gift edge security in these days of agricultural prosperity.

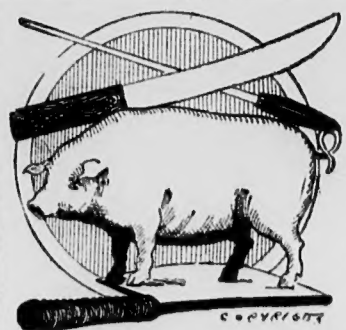
Norman Weicker, the well known Didsbury stock buyer, purchased three lots last week that were exceptionally good, and consequently brought big prices. The lucky ones were:

James Eubank, 69 head of cattle which brought \$7,200.

Abe Snyder, 27 head of cattle selling for \$2,762.

I. Levagood brought in 41 spring pigs for which he received \$1,192. This was as nice a bunch of pigs ever brought on to the Didsbury market and were as even as peas in a pod.

Part of Mr. Eubank's cattle and all of Mr. Snyder's, which were exceptionally fine and choice, were shipped to Toronto.



**N. WEICKER**

DEALER IN

**Live Stock and Fresh Beef**

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY

Didsbury, -o- Alberta

**W. S. Durrer**

**UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER**

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Lily Coffey of Stettler was visiting with Miss Mary Osmond for a few days last week.

Mrs. E. Perschbacher and Mrs. H. Reiber will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

A thimble tea will be held at the residence of Mrs. G. B. Sexsmith on Wednesday afternoon, April 25th. All the ladies are cordially invited.

The party that stole the two coyote hides out of Weicker's office had better return them at once because the owner has a pretty good idea where they have gone and their own hides will be saved by their return.

The Red Cross Society are hard at work arranging for a big bazaar on Friday, May 4th. The bazaar will consist of the sale of fancy work, cooking and plants. Every effort should be made by the public to give this bazaar their hearty support as the Society need every cent that can be raised to supply Red Cross necessities.

## Notice--Town of Didsbury

ASSESSMENT ROLL 1917

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the Town of Didsbury for the year 1917 has been prepared and is now open to inspection at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town from ten o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, on every day which is not a public holiday, except Saturday (and on that day from ten o'clock in the forenoon to twelve o'clock noon) and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment of himself or any other person must within thirty days after the date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing at my office.

Dated at Didsbury this 11th day of April A.D., 1917.

A. BRUSO, Assessor

## N. A. COOK

(SUCCESSOR TO ADAMS & HUNTINGER)

## BUTCHER

I will have a lot of choice young beef to arrive at once which I will sell at:

Fronts - - - 13c per lb.  
Hind Quarters - 16c per lb.

I am also paying 14c per lb. for Hides. Give me a call  
We pay highest possible CASH PRICES for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

## LEUSZLER BLOCK

## Better Buying and Selling Service for the Farmer

This Company—farmer owned; farmer controlled—with its expert buying and marketing facilities is at your service. We will give you latest track quotations on your grain and live stock, handle same on consignment and secure for you highest possible market prices, or buy for you or your neighbors practically any commodity you wish for use on the farm such as Lumber, Posts, Machinery, Salt, Fruit, Wire, etc., at rock bottom prices.

We profit only when you profit; our interests are one and the same.

Write to-day for complete information.

Let us prove our Service to you.

**The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited**

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary



**SCRAP METAL** Highest prices paid for Old Iron of All Kinds, Lead, Bottles, Rags, Sacks, and Horsehair. Write us for full information. Established 1894.

DOMINION METAL EXPORTING COMPANY  
Phone St. John 2788  
Cor. Salter & Sutherland, Winnipeg



**10 Pounds of Happiness**  
In these Tins of  
**CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP**

10 pounds of deliciousness, when eaten on Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Muffins, Hot Biscuits or good wholesome Bread.  
1 pound of goodness, too, because "Crown Brand" is a nourishing, body-building food.  
10 pounds of economy, because it is used in making Gingerbread, Fuddings and Sweet Sauces.  
10 pounds of happiness, when converted into home-made Candy to delight the children.  
Your dealer has "Crown Brand" in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

Makes of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Syrup—and "Savory Glass" Laundry Starch.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED  
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.

### Defending Our Coast

#### The Need of Volunteers for Canadian Naval Patrols

Attention is drawn to an advertisement in another column of this paper, calling for recruits for enlistment in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteers Reserve. Stress is laid on the fact that the navy must be kept supreme, and that there is an urgent demand for more men to join the service. To those who may not wish to volunteer for overseas service, experienced men from 18 to 45 may enlist in the Canadian Naval Patrols to guard the coast of Canada. The need of men to engage in the work of defending our coast line is very great at the present time, and applications for immediate service from experienced seamen of all grades are asked for. Volunteers are directed to apply to the nearest naval recruiting station, when full information will be given.

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system amenable for worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomachs may be in they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

#### Heard In Court

Judge—Six months in jail with hard labor.  
Hobo—Say, judge, can't yer double de time an' cut out de labor?

#### Overheard

"The new girl of mine breaks every record."  
"How about the Ten Commandments?"  
"Oh, I don't care so much about those; they're not mine you know."



**Steady**  
Those Nerves!

If it's caffeine—the drug in tea and coffee—that's causing shaky nerves, the remedy is perfectly plain—

Quit both tea and coffee, and for a pleasant, healthful table beverage, use—

## POSTUM

Postum is a delicious cereal drink, pure and nourishing and absolutely free from any harmful ingredient.

There's a big army of Postum users who are enjoying better health and comfort since joining the ranks.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.  
Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1151

### Record Coal Output From Alberta

The coal output of Alberta for the year 1916, according to the statistics compiled by the Provincial Mining Department, amounted to 4,648,604 tons, compared with 3,434,891 for 1915 and with 4,306,346 for 1913, the record year so far in the history of coal mining in Alberta.

### With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers, if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an anesthetic, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

#### Corrected

Lady Visitor (in slums)—So, they put your father away for safekeeping?  
Urchin—Naw! for safe-breakin'.

**A Pill for Brain Workers.**—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fog begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

### Why Prices Are High

#### A Simple Explanation of the Jump in Cost of Commodities

Some months ago when sugar started to take a rise in price, the demand was greater than usual and farmers, as well as some town folk, began to lay in sugar by the hundred pounds. I was advised to do the same thing, but on inquiring at the stores I found one grocerman that would not price sugar in hundred pound lots and he explained: "The more people that get scared and buy in quantity, the higher sugar will go until all have laid in their supplies; then the brisk demand falling off, sugar will go to normal prices again."

This set me to thinking, and it is true of any commodity. While prices are normal it is well to lay in supplies, but when there is a scarcity, the fewer people who buy, and the smaller the lots purchased, the greater the tendency to hold prices down to normal. Had you ever thought of it that way?

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

#### Nothing on Him—But Mud

The lady autoist apologized to the pedestrian for knocking him down, but added: "You know you must have been walking very recklessly. I am a very careful driver. I have driven a car for five years."  
"You have nothing on me," returned the victim, brushing the dirt off his clothes, "I have been walking for fifty years."

### Give Up Hidden Gold

#### British Victory Loan Uncovered Much Hoarded Wealth

Staggering under the weight of a large leather bag, a man dumped it down on the floor of the New Maiden branch of the London and South-western Bank and modestly informed the cashier that he wanted to invest 2,000 pounds in the war loan.

The money was mostly in sovereigns, but the man offered no explanation as to how such an extraordinary quantity of gold came to be in his possession, and the bank officials did not inquire.

"It is a curious fact," an official at the bank's head office said, "that at this bank during the last month three times as much gold was paid in as in any of the preceding six months."

From all over the country sovereigns and half-sovereigns came into the local War Savings Committees, from people who have not felt any special compunction up to the present about hiding them, but who now say that they are not going to risk a German success for want of their little bit.

Lady Maxwell, wife of Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell, offered the State the use of a third of her capital free of interest for the duration of the war. This is equivalent to a gift of 1,750 pounds a year.

Altogether she proposes to lend the government 35,000 pounds as her contribution towards the cost of the war.

At the other end of the scale is a widow who has sent to the National War Savings Committee a 10s. Treasury note and a postal order for 5s. 6d.

## CURE COWS' CAKED BAGS

### With EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by all Dealers  
Douglas & Company, Nanpene, Ont.

#### Profitable Aeroplane Trade

Aeroplane making is one of the most profitable businesses today, and one or two makers are rapidly acquiring fortunes. The new scouting machines cost something like \$5,500 while the big biplanes used in the army air training schools run to about \$7,500. It is as much as makers can do to keep pace with the demand, the army requires more and more, and the training centres take a good many.

This is the Catarrh Cure, the country's best for all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be curable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood in the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Inquisitive Dick (somewhere in France)—Been out 'ere afore mate?  
The Mons Veteran—Once!—wiy a Cook's Tour!

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

#### The Crucial Question

"But you can cook?" asked the prosaic young man.

"Let us take these questions up in their proper order," returned the wise girl. "The matter of cooking is not the first thing to be considered."  
"Then, what is the first?" he demanded.

"Can you provide the things to be cooked?"

#### Progressing

"How is your new house coming along?"

"First rate. We've got the roof and the mortgage on."

## Don't Have Catarrh

One efficient way to remove nasal catarrh is to treat its cause which in most cases is physical weakness. The system needs more oil and easily digested liquid-food, and you should take a spoonful of

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

after each meal to enrich your blood and help heal the sensitive membranes with its pure oil-food properties.

The results of this Scott's Emulsion treatment will surprise those who have used irritating snuffs and vapors.

Get the Genuine SCOTT'S

### For Clean Seed

#### Smut in Oats Is Checked by Seed Treatment

Treating seed oats with formaldehyde solution to prevent loose or head smut has been shown by the Ohio Experiment Station to be highly profitable for time so spent. One pint or pound of 40 per cent. formaldehyde, sold at drug stores as formalin, mixed in 40 gallons of water will be sufficient to treat 40 bushels of seed oats.

The solution should be sprinkled over the oats spread on a tight floor or canvas, and the oats shovelled over so that every grain will be thoroughly moistened. After being covered with a blanket for three hours or overnight, the oats should be spread out to dry. In order to prevent further infection bags, mills and drills should be disinfected with the same solution if the oats are to be put in them.

## ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring  
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison  
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.  
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.  
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

### Dairying in Alberta

In the past six years the number of dairy cows in Alberta has increased from 147,687 head, valued at \$7,953,847, to 215,033 head, valued at \$12,500,000. In the same time the output of creamery butter has increased from two and a half to eight and a half million pounds, and the output of cheese from 100,000 to 680,000 pounds.

### NERVOUS CHILDREN

The Tricbule is Often Really St. Vitus Dance—Do Not Neglect It

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things when the trouble was really St. Vitus Dance. This disease may appear at any age, but is most common between the ages of six and fourteen years. It is caused by thin blood which fails to carry sufficient nourishment to the nerves, and the child becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. In severe cases the child is unable to hold any thing or feed itself. St. Vitus Dance is cured by building up the blood. The most successful treatment is to remove the child from all mental excitement, stop school work and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills renew the blood supply, strengthen the nerves, and restore the child to perfect health. Here is proof of their power to cure. Mrs. S. Sharpe, Oakville, Ont., says: "When my daughter was nine years old she was attacked with St. Vitus Dance. She was sent to a sanatorium where she remained for nine weeks without any benefit. Indeed when we brought her home she was as helpless as a baby. I got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and continued giving her half a pill after each meal for several months, when she had fully recovered and has never had a symptom of the trouble since."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"What is a portable house, pa?"

"Any house carried away by a cyclone."

Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

Crabbe—Some people make me sick.

Cutting—It's only fair that they should reciprocate.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of liniment I handle.

NEL FERGUSON.

#### Extremely Polite

He was a man noted for his Chesterfieldian address and he had been very ill.

"You were at death's door," remarked the doctor as his patient began to mend.

"Really, doctor?" came the reply. "Do you happen to know whether I er—left my card?"

## ROYAL

MADE IN CANADA



### Specimen of German "Kultur"

The following brief item in the London Times tells of many sad stories:

"A verdict of death from tuberculosis, accelerated by privations and unsuitable food while a prisoner of war in Germany, was returned at the inquest on Joseph Wright, aged 29, a private in a Lincoln regiment, who died in a military hospital."

"Wright was formerly a butler in Chester. He was slightly wounded and taken prisoner at Loos. He was a prisoner of war in Germany nine months before being sent to Switzerland, where he arrived in a terribly emaciated condition."

## PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free  
**BABCOCK & SONS**  
Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877  
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL  
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

### COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Wm. Lister & Co.)

## TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1. N.2. N.3. Used in French Hospitals with GREAT SUCCESS. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIN KIDNEY, BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, RHEUM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, POLYMERIA, CO. N.3. SERMAN ST. NEW YORK, OLYMPIAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. L. C. LEMME, MED. CO. HAVERTOCK, 1211 AVE. ST. LOUIS, MO. TRI-NEW DRUGS (FARMACIA) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE

## THERAPION

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

## Chemically Self-Extinguishing!

What do these words mean to you?

They mean greater safety in the Home!

Perhaps you have noticed these words on our new "SILENT PARLOR" match boxes. The splints of all matches contained in these boxes have been soaked in a solution which renders them dead wood, once they have been lighted and blown out, thereby reducing the danger of FIRE from glowing matches to the greatest minimum.

Safety First and Always—

USE EDDY'S SILENT "5's"

#### An Appropriate Cargo

It is rare nowadays to find a vessel loaded with such a harmonious and altogether fitting cargo as that which the Sardinian recently took into Boston. It consisted of rum and tombstones.—Youth's Companion.

"I say, Mose, is that dog of yours a mongrel?"

"No sahr; jes' common dog, sah."—Baltimore American.

After the Two Eyes for a Lifetime  
Mullein is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Irritated Eyes. Mullin is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.  
CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Mullin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.





**MURAD**  
**CIGARETTES**

Everywhere  
Why?

The blending  
is exceptional

*Shargyros*

## EFFORTS BEING MADE TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION IN DOMINION

PROVINCIAL AND CIVIC AUTHORITIES INTERESTED

Minister of Agriculture Tells of the Different Measures That  
Have Been Adopted by the Government to Encourage the  
Production of Crops of All Kinds from Coast to Coast

Hon. Martin Burrell, when asked what efforts were being made to increase food production, said in part: "The wheat yield of the three western provinces in 1913 was 209,262,000 bushels, and in 1914, 140,958,000 bushels. Assistance was imperative. War made it more imperative. An extraordinary situation justified extraordinary measures, and for the supply of necessary food and fodder, and for seed grain on an unprecedented scale, the Federal government advanced the sum of \$12,309,000.

"The Department of Agriculture, in the winter and spring of 1915, carried out a wide campaign of 'Patriotism and Production.' As a result of the sentiment aroused, and of the fortunate climatic conditions, we witnessed, happily, the greatest harvest in the history of the western country—342,948,000 bushels. Another campaign of 'Production and Thrift' was made in the winter and spring of 1916. Unfortunately, the climatic conditions of 1916 were the reverse of favorable. An excess of moisture in many parts of the country, widespread outbreaks of rust, and other difficulties, resulted in a wheat crop in the three western provinces of approximately 199,900,000 bushels, and a shortage of most crops throughout the country, with the exception of hay.

"It seemed desirable, therefore, that the department should meet the new situation in a new way. England, whose average crop of wheat is 61,000,000 bushels, and whose yearly import of wheat is approximately 210,000,000 bushels, could no longer look to Russia. Supplies from Australia and India, and even supplies from Canada and the United States, were rendered more difficult and more costly by shortage of transportation and by the submarine menace. Munitions were vital; foodstuffs vital. Restriction of unessential imports was bound to come. In face of the conditions touched on above, it seemed clear that Canada should increase her productive efforts and direct them along the right lines.

"For this reason an appeal was issued recently to citizens, not only in the rural but in the urban communi-

ties, followed by a personal letter to the mayor of every town and city in Canada, setting the situation forth at some length and inviting co-operation. Every provincial minister of agriculture was also written to, the directors of national service and others, and, from the replies, it is abundantly evident that a strong and healthy sentiment exists all through the country, and that already much excellent work had been done.

"We have organized a special bureau of information in the department, and, in addition to literature already printed, have in preparation special pamphlets and circulars designed to be of direct, practical use to those who have hitherto paid little attention to gardening or production of any kind. The experimental farm system now embraces twenty-five farms and stations, covering the country from coast to coast. The work is naturally nearly all of an experimental or investigational character. This year the officers in the respective districts have been instructed to direct their efforts to the immediate problem of crop production, and the help and influence of each farm should stretch over a large territory.

"A departmental committee has been appointed to give special and close attention to the whole question of food supplies. It consists of J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms; J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner; George H. Clark, Seed Commissioner; H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, and W. J. Black, Commissioner under the agricultural instruction act. These officers will keep in touch with the situation and report to me from time to time.

"Amongst those products upon which particular stress may be laid are: Wheat, oats, peas, beans, beef, bacon, poultry, eggs, butter, and cheese.

"In regard to the appeal of the people in cities and towns for the utilization of vacant lots and gardens in productive work, it is obvious that vegetables, including potatoes, would be chiefly grown. Potatoes are not a perfect food, having a heavy water content, and are too bulky to be a very desirable form of export to Great Britain. Nevertheless, their food value is considerable, and their production and use on a large scale this year would assist in the releasing of other more compact and highly nutritious foods, which it might be vitally necessary to get to England.

"In Canada for the ten fiscal years from 1907 to 1916 the average production has been 70,000,000 bushels. For the past season the crop has been estimated at about 60,000,000 bushels. From official and commercial information gathered from a large number of sources, the present supplies, over and above the estimated requirements for food and seed, are between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 bushels.

"It is most encouraging to know of the widespread interest aroused in the towns and cities in this whole question of production. Provincial and municipal authorities, and local organizations of all kinds, are actively engaged in the work."

### Longest Way is Safest Way

A large sign in a tourist office at Copenhagen, Denmark, reads: "Safest route to America—via the trans-Siberian railroad. Tickets for sale here."

The sign is attracting the attention of a large number of Americans in Copenhagen, who have been waiting for several weeks for an opportunity to return to the United States by sea. A trip from Denmark to New York by way of the trans-Siberian railway would cover something over 15,000 miles. The journey would be from Copenhagen to Petrograd, then by Vladivostok, thence by way of Japan across the Pacific and thence across the American continent to New York.

## Discharge and Pension Rules

New Provisions Made for Benefit of  
Soldiers in Respect to Pensions

The following memorandum has been issued by the Dominion Minister of Militia:

Important changes have just been promulgated in relation to the discharge and pensioning of Canadian soldiers. Hereafter, no invalided soldier will be discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary force until a medical board has certified that further treatment or hospital care will not improve his condition, or that it is advisable that he should pass under his own control.

When discharge has been recommended on account of physical unfitness, it will not be carried out until a notification has been received from the pension commissioners that the amount of the pension has been determined. The notice will make clear on what day the pension will commence and until that time, pay and allowance will be made to the soldier or to those dependent on him.

The adoption of this system insures the disabled man receiving his pension immediately on his discharge, up to which time his pay and allowance will be continued. Pensions are always paid monthly in advance.

## Could Employ Soldiers In Forest Work

Returned Warriors Could do Useful  
Service in Protection From  
Fires

The possibility of employing a considerable number of returned soldiers in forestry and fire protection work is pointed out in the issue of "Conservation," for March, which says:

"For many of these men, such work would be highly attractive. In carrying out a plan for the establishment of vocational schools for the training of returned soldiers, provisions should be made in some way for special courses of instruction in forestry work. Such courses should be of the most practical character, calculated to make the services of the men of great value to Dominion and provincial forestry and fire protective organizations, and to private timber owners as well.

"Technical forest schools are already in existence at Toronto, Quebec and Fredericton, and another is contemplated at Vancouver. It should be possible to secure the co-operation of these schools in the establishment of supplementary rangers' schools, specializing primarily in the several classes of forest engineering work which would best fit the men for the practical duties with which they would be confronted in the lines of government or private employ. Another possibility is the establishment of such courses of instruction direct by the several government fire protective organizations, Dominion and provincial. Each of these should be able to provide employment for quite a number of returned soldiers, with great mutual advantage, providing the men are properly trained."

### Lumber Cut In B. C.

From the preliminary figures which are being compiled by the forestry branch of the British Columbia Department of Lands, it is evident that the cut of timber in the province for the year 1916 was considerably greater than that for 1915. It is thought that the value of the cut will be found to be up to at least \$33,000,000. For 1915 the value was put at \$29,150,000, but last year there was a brisker demand for lumber, and prices ruled higher, so that the figure of the cut of 1915 is likely to be approached. That was \$33,500,000. There has been a very satisfactory demand from Ontario during the year, particularly for flooring, panelling and moulding lumber.

### Oat Varieties in Ohio

Of more than fifty varieties of oats tested for eleven years by the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, the following, arranged in order of rank, have yielded more than 65 bushels to the acre: Siberian, Improved American, Big Four, Silvermine, Green Mountain, American Banner, Sixty Day, Lincoln, Czar of Russia and Jeanette. Sixty Day ripens fully ten days ahead of the others, which are midseason or late varieties.

## CREDULITY OF GERMAN PEOPLE IS HELPING TO PROLONG THE WAR

STILL HAVE CONFIDENCE IN PRESENT RULERS

Necessary to Defeat the Military Power Upon Which the Prussian War Lords Depend, and for the Complete Overthrow of the Misguided Political Influences that Control the People

It is difficult to understand the German people. For two years they have seen their armies held up and unable to attain their objectives; they have experienced the growing pressure of the Allied blockade and suffered the increasing discomforts of hunger unappeased. But through it all they have not lost faith in their leaders or abandoned hopes of victory. Their credulity is unbounded. Years of state regulation have robbed them of initiative and independence of thought. They still believe that the British fleet was defeated in the battle of Jutland, and that German submarines are causing famine and starvation throughout the United Kingdom. They are prepared to believe anything the government tells them as to this war. Especially are they consumed with hatred of Great Britain, and ready to accept any report, however extravagant, as to conditions in the British Isles.

In the Prussian House of Deputies during the recent session the Socialists urged the extension of the franchise to women. A prominent Conservative, Herr Heins, met this demand with the assertion that the granting of the vote to women would mean "the assassination of family life." On what did Herr Heins base this indictment of feminism? He had discovered that in England more married men than single had offered as recruits for the army. There could be but one explanation of the action of the married men, in fact, Herr Heins' words, "the married men, in fact, enlisted to escape from their wives." Of one thing Herr Heins may rest assured: these British married soldiers did not fly from the Prussian Guard and the picked troops of the Kaiser. The strange thing about the statement of Herr Heins was that it never occurred to his brother Deputies to doubt the truth of his observation reflecting on the married women of England. The German people believed the Kaiser when he called on his army to walk over French's "contemptible little army" that turned the tide at the Marne. They believed their government when it described watering-places on the south coast of England as "fort-

ified places," and killed women and children by shelling open towns.

The credulity of the German people is one of the great obstacles to an early peace. So long as they stand behind their present rulers and have unshaken confidence in the righteousness of their cause, so long will it be impossible for the Allies to listen to terms of peace. There can be no defeat with Germany save through the defeat of the military power on which the Prussian war lords depend for the achievement of their aims in this war and the complete overthrow of the political influences that have driven Germany to wage a barbarous war against the world.

## New Homestead Regulations

Returned Soldiers to Get Priority in  
Making Entry

An important order-in-council has been passed which prohibits the granting of homesteads or rights of any kind to any person "who was not at the commencement of the present war and who has not since continued to be a British subject or a subject of a country which is an ally of his majesty in the present war or a subject of a neutral country, and who establishes the same to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior."

The order applied to "rights, powers or other benefits in connection with any water powers, forestry, dominion lands, admiralty lands, dominion lands in the railway belt of British Columbia, school lands, mining lands, timber and grazing lands, dominion parks irrigation or the national resources of the northwest."

Another order has also been passed giving returned soldiers a day priority in applying for entries for dominion lands.

"I don't always get stenographers who can spell."

"Refer 'em to the dictionary, old chap."

"But I'm in the motor business, and that has produced a flock of words that haven't got into the dictionary as yet."

## Kept Fit Through Two Wars

Ontario Sapper Praises Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

That a soldier should use and praise Dr. Cassell's Tablets is clear proof of the wonderful sustaining power of this great strength-giving medicine. And thousands of service men on land and sea are trusting in Dr. Cassell's Tablets to sustain them through all the hardships of relentless war.

SAPPER A. HARTLEY, OF THE A. COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS, whose home address is 902, TRAFALGAR STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO, is one of many who have written in praise of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. He says: "As a constant user of Dr. Cassell's Tablets I would like to add



Sapper Hartley.

my testimony to their value. I used them when I was in the South African War, and, finding the benefit of them there, have taken them since whenever I felt run down. I always recommend them, for I know they do all that is claimed for them. In my opinion they are the best tonic anyone can take for loss of appetite, poor blood, or general weakness of the system. We have had a lot of hard training here, and some time ago I began to feel the strain, but I got some Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and the boys are surprised at what a difference they made in me. I mean to have some with me always on active service."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets put new life and vigour into weak, overstrained people. They nourish the nerves, enrich the blood, strengthen the general system, and create that snap and fitness which make life a joy. Take a course of them, and health and vital energy will soon be yours.

## Dr. Cassell's Tablets

### FREE SAMPLE.

On receipt of 5 cents to cover mailing and packing, a generous free sample will be sent to you. Address: Harold E. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and the recognised remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Sleeplessness, Mal-nutrition, Nerve Paralysis, Anemia, Wasting Disease, Infantile Weakness, Kidney Trouble, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Vital Exhaustion. Especially valuable for nursing mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout Canada. Price: One tube 50 cents; six tubes for the price of five. War tax, 2 cents per tube extra. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.



Cold weather aches follow exposure. Soothe and relieve them with Sloan's Liniment, easy to apply. It quickly penetrates without rubbing. Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

For rheumatic pains, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, bruises and stiff sore muscles, have Sloan's Liniment handy.

At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

**Sloan's  
Liniment**  
KILLS PAIN



## Changes in Naval Strategy

Great Difference Between Conditions of Today and One Hundred Years Ago

Sir John Jellicoe, first sea lord of the admiralty, in an interesting address made some reference to new problems of naval strategy which have been brought into being by modern conditions. In part he said:

There are great differences between the conditions of today and 100 years ago. These lie in the greater speed of ships, in the longer range of guns, in the menace of the torpedo as fired from ships, destroyers, and submarines, and the menace of mines, the use of aircraft as scouts, and of wireless telegraphy. In the Napoleonic era the ships opened fire with guns at ranges of about 800 yards; the ships of today open fire at 22,000 yards (or 12 nautical miles) range, and gunfire begins to be very effective at 18,000 yards. The torpedo as fired from surface vessels is effective certainly up to 10,000 yards range, and this requires that a ship shall keep beyond this distance to fight her guns. As the conditions of visibility—in the North Sea particularly—are frequently such as to make fighting difficult beyond a range of 10,000 yards, and as modern fleets are invariably accompanied by very large numbers of destroyers, whose main duty is to attack with the torpedo the heavy ships of the enemy, it will be recognized how great becomes the responsibility of the admiral in command of a fleet, particularly under the conditions of low visibility to which I have referred. As soon as destroyers tumble upon a fleet within torpedo range the situation becomes critical for the heavy ships.

The submarine is another factor which has changed the situation, as this class of vessel, combined with the use of mines, entirely prevents the close blockade resorted to in former days. In addition these two weapons add greatly to the anxieties of those in command. It is one thing to fight an enemy that you can see; it is a different matter to deal with a hidden foe. Thus modern conditions add immensely in this respect to the responsibility of those commanding fleets. They cannot get warning of the enemy being at sea until the enemy is well at sea. Nelson watching Villeneuve off Cadiz had his inshore squadron close into the enemy's port, and could see what was actually going on inside that port. The British fleet of today, watching the German high seas fleet, is not in the same happy position. The further the watching ships are from the enemy's port the greater is the facility with which the enemy can escape and the greater is the difficulty of intercepting him. There was never any likelihood in the olden days of the enemy's fleet escaping unseen, unless the blockading squadron was forced from its watching position by bad weather, which, of course, occasionally occurred. In our day submarines and mines compel the watching force to take up their station further and further away.

In spite of this, and in spite of the German boast as to the occasions on which the German fleet has searched the North Sea for the British fleet, our enemies have only on one occasion ventured sufficiently far with their main fleet to give us an opportunity of engaging them. No vessels, neutral or British, have sighted the high sea fleet far from its ports on any other occasion. It is true that on Aug. 19 last year the enemy's fleet came within measurable distance of the English coast, being sighted by some of our patrols but turned back, presumably because the presence of our fleet was reported by their aircraft. Raids on the British coast with fast cruisers or battle-cruisers have been carried out, but on each occasion the passage from German waters has been made apparently under cover of the night, the enemy appearing off the coast at dawn and retiring before comparatively small forces. Such feats were, of course, impossible in the days of slow speed, and are now undertaken probably only in the hope of enticing us into the adoption of a false strategy by breaking up our forces to guard all vulnerable points. I do not criticize the Germans for their strategy or for not running any risks with their fleet. On the other hand, their boasts of searching the North Sea for the enemy must be pronounced as without justifiable basis.

## Journalism in Brazil

Editors do not Express an Opinion But Will Sell Privilege to Others

Newspapers in Brazil cannot be read at glance, for they have no headlines. If you are looking for any particular piece of news you must give the whole paper a close study. Journalism in Brazil has played a most important part in the country's political life. Even now when a new leader appears a paper is at once founded to spread his views and policies. The Brazilian Journal seldom contains an editorial but a feature which seems curious to the North American, is the paid "publications by request." Although the editors of the Journal do not design to express their own opinions daily, they give this privilege to the Brazilian at a price, per line.

## Two Cardinal Blunders

Fondness for Compromise in War Is Always Wrong

1. Our first cardinal mistake was failure to profit by Moltke's blunder (for which he was rightly discharged) in not occupying the coast of Belgium and securing his flank there before he invaded France. This blunder gave us the victory in the first battle of Ypres (one of the great German defeats in this war), but it should have saved Antwerp. The right course would have been for General French, immediately after the battle of the Marne, if not before it, to have thrown his army into Belgium. Either the British army ought to have been acting completely independently of the French in an allied theatre of war like Belgium, or if it was mixed up with the French army it would have been better under superior French command. The cause of this failure was the government's reluctance to choose between two logical alternatives and its fondness for compromise, which in war is always wrong.

The second cardinal failure was failure to profit by the early German military neglect of the east. Serbia held the communication with the east for nine months after Turkey entered the war, and we made no adequate use of the opportunity. With one-quarter of the effort employed in the west we could have had Constantinople and rallied all the Balkan States to our side, incidentally saving Serbia. The causes of this worst of all of our blunders were partly political and due to a complete lack of understanding of the real causes of the war (this points to the need if we are to have a chance in war-time of drastic reforms at the foreign office) partly military, due, it may be, to an excessive influence in our military councils of the army in the west, which naturally thought that there was no place in the world so important as the west. The mistake of underrating the importance of the east has been repeated with almost every possible variation, and is directly responsible for the breakdown of the allied cause in the Balkans.—Manchester Guardian.

## Irrigation in Alberta

The Value of Irrigation Has Been Fully Demonstrated

The following article appeared recently in the Agricultural Gazette of Canada:

While the history of the northern part of the province of Alberta is still to be written, and, while the character of the agricultural development of the central part of the province is more or less definite and fixed in character and has been the same from the beginning, Southern Alberta, on the other hand, has passed through a number of interesting and varied phases of development in a short period of time. The simple type of pastoral industry, represented in cattle, horses and sheep ranching, and which lasted up till 1900, was rather suddenly and drastically changed through the introduction of irrigation enterprises, rather than through the gradual substitution of farm enclosures for the open range. It is not uncommon to read that Southern Alberta is too dry to raise crops without irrigation. This is a matter of superficial inference prompted by the fact of irrigation having been established in Southern Alberta.

Southern Alberta now has three large irrigation enterprises. The first of these was established about the year 1900, with headquarters at Lethbridge. It receives its water supply from the St. Mary's river and the scheme takes account of the effective watering of about one-half million acres of land. This enterprise has been acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company established a still larger enterprise east of Calgary, with water service supplied from the Bow river, which undertook to water one million out of the three millions of the total property in land held in this area by the company. The third enterprise was that of the Southern Alberta Land Company, with headquarters at Medicine Hat. It likewise draws its supplies from the Bow river. It controls a total of one and three-quarter million acres of irrigable land in these three enterprises alone, and there are a number of small ones besides.

Irrigation commonly means crop insurance, heavier crops, a greater diversity of crops, particularly in forage, roots, etc., and it makes livestock breeding and the establishment of commercial feeding enterprises certain and profitable. The value of irrigation in the production of crops has been fully demonstrated in Southern Alberta in relation to grain fodders, especially alfalfa, roots, potatoes, etc.

The Bishop of Rhode Island, who before his elevation to the Bench had been a fanatic preacher of temperance in and out of the pulpit, recognizing a former member of his congregation staggering through a New York street, exclaimed:

"What! Dawson! Drunk! How often have I preached temperance to you? I am sorry! I am sorry!" Dawson, pulling himself together as the Bishop passed on, called to him, "Bishop! B'ship!" and on his Lordship hurrying back in the hope of hearing a resolution of repentance, he hiccupped out, "B'shop! If you really are sorry I forgive you!"

## Boy Scout Notes

Several Awards are Made for Meritorious Conduct

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire as Chief Scout has been pleased to approve of the following awards:

A gilt medal of merit to Scout Campbell Wyldman of Kenora, Ont., who rescued a boy from drowning. Young Wyldman, who is thirteen years of age, rescued a lad four years his junior who had slipped off some logs into deep water.

A gilt medal of merit to Scout Clifford Upham of Vancouver, of the 1st B. C. Sea Scouts who rescued a boy from drowning. The lad had gone under a couple of times and would surely have been drowned had it not been for quick action on the part of Scout Upham.

A letter of commendation from the Chief Scout Commissioner to Scout Fred Sihman of Toronto, who brought to shore the body of a little girl who had been drowned, and notified the proper authorities.

The Medal Board of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association receives many applications for awards from the medal boards of each province, the greater majority of which are worthy of full consideration. Seldom, if ever, has a Boy Scout been known to shirk his duty when he has seen or heard of any person in danger of losing his or her life.

Two years ago when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was approving of the award of medals to two Scouts who had rescued another boy from drowning, he stated that he considered that acts of this nature not only redound to the credit of the individuals in question but also show the necessity of Scout education. He instanced this particular case, and pointed out that if the Scouts had not learned to swim that they would have been powerless in the circumstances, whatever bravery they might have displayed.

A Boy Scout is also taught First Aid, in fact, this particular proficiency badge stands highest on the list throughout Canada. Other badges of service are the Fireman's Badge, which includes the rescue of animals and how to provide ropes and jumping sheets.

The Missioner's Badge in which a Scout must have an elementary knowledge of sick nursing, invalid cookery, sick room attendance, bed making and ventilation, ability to help the aged and infirm and have a general knowledge of health and sanitation. The Rescuer's Badge requires a boy to perform four methods of rescue and three of release in water, the drowning subject in rescue methods being carried at least ten yards. He must be able to demonstrate the Schafer method resuscitation and the promotion of warmth and circulation, and if a Sea Scout, must be able to work the rocket apparatus. A badge is also given for swimming. To earn this badge a boy must swim fifty yards with clothes on and be able to undress in the water. Must be able to swim without clothes one hundred yards on the back the hands either clasped on the arms or folded in front of the body. Must be able to dive from the surface in water about six feet deep and pick up small objects from the bottom.

One cannot doubt the service ability of a Scout who is proficient in any one of these badges.

"Training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves." Such is a portion of the aims of the Boy Scouts' Association, as effecting its members, and with such aims in mind the rules and regulations of the Association were drafted; with such aims in mind provision was made for the awarding of badges for efficiency in handicrafts. The aim was to make the training complementary outside the school walls to the scholastic training within the school.

Everything possible is done to stimulate interest in these badges. For instance, in connection with the Airman badge, the Scout is asked to make a working model of an aeroplane or dirigible that will fly at least twenty-five yards. There are in the homes of Canadian Scouts many excellent models.

It is not an easy matter to weave a basket, but with patience and care Boy Scouts have become quite expert in the manufacture of baskets of every description. Then too, they have learned to weave cane seats for stools, rush seats for chairs, raffia trays, etc. Their training in this respect goes still further, for they are required to have a general knowledge of the raw material used in the manufacture of each article.

In qualifying for the Metal Worker's badge the Scouts learn a lot that will be useful to them throughout their lives. Not only must they make themselves familiar with the ordinary workshop practices but they must learn to make and repair some of the tin and metal-ware articles in common use. They are required to explain the names used and construction of metal work tools and apparatus and explain the composition and properties of solders, fluxes and metals.

A general knowledge of leather and leather goods is necessary before a Scout can wear the Leather Worker's Badge. The candidate must be able to sole and heel a pair of boots,

and generally repair boots and shoes. He must be able to dress a saddle, repair traces, etc., and know the various parts of harness.

The Wolf Cub, a bright, snappy, sixteen page periodical, founded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, in the interests of the Wolf Cubs of Great Britain, has made its first appearance. If the first number is any indication of what is to follow the Cubs will look forward eagerly to each issue.

It is chucked full of snappy, interesting and instructive articles and stories. There is a corner where the editor and the Cubs have little chats together. Then there is a page of tips for the guidance of boys who are interesting themselves in handicrafts. Altogether it is a noteworthy magazine.

## Putting the Straw Back

Kansas Farmers Using the Straw Spreader With Good Results

Time was, in the wheat belt, when the leaving of the threshing rig was the occasion for a gigantic bonfire. The wheat raiser made haste to set fire to his straw piles before the coming of rain dampened them and prevented clean and quick burning. Soil was new and rich in nature's humus then, and the idea of returning straw to the soil was unthought of. In reality, the farmer had no way of doing it except with pitchforks, and this meant smothering the new wheat in spots, besides such slow progress was made that, as the saying is, the game was not worth the ammunition.

As crop after crop of wheat was raised on the same field and the natural humus began to disappear from the soil and the sandier knolls became more prominent and began to give trouble in dry, windy weather, the thought of making use of the straw to stop soil blowing was uppermost in the minds of wheat growers, but how to get it on the land was a problem. A few tried manure spreaders but the loading capacity was so small that little real progress could be made in covering any but a few small knolls. It was noticed, however, that the scattering of straw made a great difference in the wheat. It made the best wheat grow where the poorest had grown before. Someone mounted the heater of a manure spreader on the back of a hay rack and geared it to the hind wheel of the wagon, thus building a crude way the first straw spreader. Manufacturers have since taken up the work and now straw spreaders are on the market that spread fast and evenly from a rack upon which as much as a ton can be loaded. Seldom do we see the sky brightened at night by the fire of the wheat straw pile since straw spreaders have come into use and the value of the straw returned to the soil is realized.—H. H. Kane, in Successful Farming.

## Women of Brave Days

Have Always Ranked With Men in Actual Capacity and Achievement

It was natural that the women of the revolution and the women of the civil war should have been radical, outspoken and determined, because they aspired to an understanding of those great political issues—and they were lifted out of domesticity and frivolity by their active co-operation with men.

Women have always ranked with men, says Ida Tarbell, "in actual capacity and achievement," and it is certain that in these two crucial instances they rose spiritually to the level of their husbands. They sought made no ignoble plea for peace. They posed neither as innocent victims of man's combativeness, nor as moral censors of his supreme self-sacrifice. The notion that war is wrong because it involves the anguish of women would have been as repellent to their souls as the notion that war can be averted by the wisdom of women would have been repellent to their understandings. They deemed it their right to know what issues were at stake, and their privileges to give undenyingly to their country's cause. Courage was their inheritance from their pioneer ancestors, and pain was proudly borne, because it was the price of freedom and national life.

## An Impressive Contest

The Prussian Dictator and the British Man of the People

The immeasurable power exercised by Wilhelm II. is in his hands, as he often assures the world, by divine birthright; because God put it there as a circumstance of paternity. This one man power has served God's purposes, according to the interpretation of its possessor, by plunging Europe into the most frightful of all wars, the extent of which no seer can yet see. Against this one man power, Great Britain has now set up another in the person of a war minister of democratic election, commissioned under an unwritten constitution, practically a war dictator, chosen because he is believed to be in individual quality the fittest to energize and concentrate and direct the forces of the nation in its great emergency. Was there ever since history began a more impressive contest—William of the Hohenzollern purple and his antagonist, David Lloyd George, born of the people?—From the New York Sun.

## Co-Operative Wool Sales

Assisting the Development of Sheep Raising Industry in Western Canada

How co-operative wool sales, introduced by the livestock branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, are materially assisting in the development of the sheep raising industry in Western Canada, and bringing the sheep-growers a much higher price for their product, is told in the Agricultural Gazette.

Prior to the innovation, the conditions affecting the industry were upon an unsatisfactory basis. Under the conditions obtaining, Canadian manufacturers were able to purchase their wool to better advantage on outside markets owing to the fact that they were able to secure a uniform and dependable quality and a much cleaner product. The manufacturer further objected to Canadian wool since it was neither classified nor graded. When purchasing it, he was obliged, therefore, to buy grades which he did not require, as a result of which he found himself overstocked with classes of wool not required by him in his special line of business.

In connection with the efforts of the livestock branch in conducting a propaganda for more and better wool, wool growers' associations were organized and an appeal was made to the sheep-raisers to introduce modern methods of preparing the wool for market. Wool prepared by members of these associations was then classified by expert wool graders supplied free of charge to the association by the livestock branch. As a result of this work, which has now been in progress for three years, wool is eagerly sought after by dealer and manufacturer and commands a price greatly in advance of what breeders were able to obtain when following the old unsystematic methods.

Wool growers' associations are now organized in every province of the Dominion. In order to convey some idea of the manner in which the co-operative sales of wool are appreciated by the wool growers of the Dominion, it may be said that in 1914 there were nine associations through which 201,217 lbs. of wool were graded with an average price of 20.7 cents per pound, while in 1916 there were twenty-six associations and 1,726,805 lbs. of wool graded with an average price of 32.83 cents.

Out of this total, 1,489,500 lbs. were graded through the eleven associations of Western Canada of which there are two in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, seven in Alberta and one in British Columbia. The average price realized by western wool was 31.53 cents per pound, and it is worthy of note that \$470,000 has been received by the sheep raisers of Western Canada during the past year through the medium of these co-operative wool sales. One association alone—the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association—passed over \$87,000 lbs. through the sales.

Observations made regarding the advantages to be obtained by the wool growers' through the sale of wool in a graded condition reveal the fact that in many instances wool disposed of through co-operative associations brought as much as 8 cents a pound more than a similar grade or quality, raised in the same vicinity, but marketed in a haphazard condition at the farmer's door or through the country store.

## Appeal to the Farmer

Supreme Duty of Every Man on the Land Is to Increase Food Supply

For two years and a half, war, red and ruinous, has raged through the world, and still no decision has been reached. There is reason to hope that before 1917 closes the struggle for liberty will have been won, or greatly advanced. Amid the varying phases of this titanic conflict the fact stands out more clearly than ever that agriculture is of supreme importance. Extraordinary measures are being taken by the Allied countries to increase and encourage production. It is earnestly hoped that every farmer in Canada will strive to increase the food supply of the Empire. A still powerful and unscrupulous enemy openly avows its intention to try and sink all ships carrying supplies to England during the coming year. In the tremendous strain yet to come a vital factor will be an angle and un-failing flow of food to England and France. No matter what difficulties may face us, the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more, and still more.—From the Agricultural Gazette for January, 1917.

## Timothy Seed Cleaned at Elevator

C. E. Austin, general manager of Canadian government elevators, states that for the first time in his experience the province of Alberta has raised timothy seed, which in previous years has always been imported from the United States. This is the first time, indeed, that it has been raised in Canada, and it is equal to that produced across the line. He has installed at the government elevator in Calgary special machinery to clean the seed.



# MOTERING NOTES

**I**N laying up the motor-car for the winter, the storage battery, if there be one, should not be overlooked. It should not be allowed to stand in a discharged condition, but should receive an occasional freshening charge at intervals of not less than every two months, and preferably once every six weeks. The freshening charge should be at the minimum rate, which is generally stamped on the nameplate of the battery, and should be continued until the battery gases freely. This is the simplest and perhaps the best way to take care of a battery when it is not in ways be ready for immediate service when needed. There is, however, another method of preparing storage batteries for a long rest, which is as follows:

First place the batteries on charge, fully charge them, then pour out the electrolyte and fill the battery with distilled water, obtainable at almost any drug store. Next place the batteries in circuit with a resistance or water rheostat and discharge at 35 amperes. Then empty out water from cells and allow them to stand open until thoroughly dry. Place them in a cool and dark place, taking care that no foreign substance is allowed to get into the cells to form a short circuit. To put the batteries in service again, fill the cells with electrolyte of 1.180 specific gravity and place on charge.

If an ammeter and rheostat, or resistance are not to be had, and charging is to be done from a 110-volt direct current, lamps may be used—a six lamp receptacle in multiple or parallel. As a 16-candlepower 110-volt lamp consumes, approximately, 1/2 ampere, and a 32-candlepower 110-volt lamp 1 ampere, to obtain 3 amperes it will take six 16-candlepower lamps, or three 32-candlepower lamps in parallel. And in the same way, for 1.5 amperes, three 16-candlepower lamps in parallel are required. The same method may be followed on direct current circuits of other than 110 volts, with lamps adapted to the voltage of the circuit to be used. For instance, with a 220-volt circuit, a 16-candlepower 220-volt lamp will allow approximately 1/4 ampere to pass through it, requiring twelve lamps for 3 amperes; and as a 32-candlepower 220-volt lamp would consume about 1/2 ampere, six such lamps would furnish the required resistance for a 3-ampere current. Great care should be taken that a battery is charged in the right direction, for if the connections are reversed, with the positive wire of the charging circuit connected to the negative terminal of the battery, which is marked —, or N, the battery will be injured.

A simple method of learning which is the positive and negative wire is to hold the ends of both wires about one inch apart under water while the current is turned on and bubbles will be seen to rise from the negative wire; obviously the other wire is the positive. The level of the electrolyte, a dilute chemically pure sulphuric acid, should be about 1/4 inch above the plates, and its density should be tested occasionally with a hydrometer when fully charged and adjusted to 1.250 specific gravity, or 30 degrees Beaume. If the gravity of the electrolyte is low, take out some with a rubber bulb and add a stronger solution, not exceeding 1.400 specific gravity, or 41 degrees Beaume. If the gravity is too high, add distilled water, until the proper point is reached after mixing. The mixing takes place best while the battery is charging at the lower rate. When charging, always uncover the rubber vents to examine the electrolyte and to allow gas to escape more freely; keep the vents clear of obstructions and do not bring a naked flame near them. The charging rate should never exceed the maximum of the 10 amperes for the 60-ampere hour battery; the regulation being obtainable by reducing the number or adding more or larger lamps to the charging circuit. The maximum voltage on charge should be, for a 2-cell, 6-volt battery, about 7.5 volts. If no low reading voltmeter is at hand, charge at the high rate until the cells gas, or bubble freely, and then cut down to the minimum rate until the cells again gas freely.

The motoring public are greatly pleased with the announcement that the coming automobile show of Canada will be held under the auspices of the Ontario Motor League from Feb. 25 to March 24 will be in the Armories at Toronto instead of the market landing.

It is an indication that the automobile now ranks with the horse in importance in the eyes of the military authorities. In the past they have always refused the Armories for the motor show, and in fact the Horse Show itself was left out in the cold of the St. Lawrence Market for a couple of years. But they now see a new light.

## THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

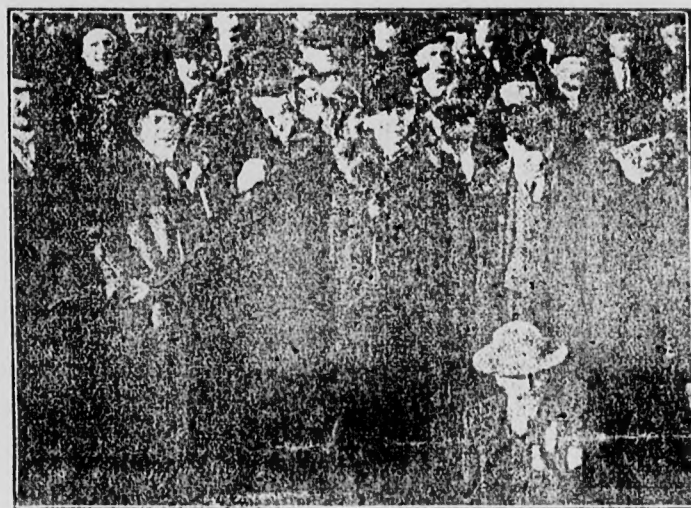
The best medicine in the world for little ones is the medicine that will promptly cure all their little ills and at the same time can be given the very youngest baby with absolute safety. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They never fail to cure the ills of childhood and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they do not contain one particle of injurious drug. Concerning them Mrs. John Robertson, Streetsville, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation with the very best results. They are indeed a valuable medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

and it is a compliment to the enterprise of the local military officers.

That automobiles, motor trucks and motor cycles are invaluable for military purposes there is no doubt. The European governments have been heavy purchasers of motor vehicle equipment, automobiles for quick communication, motor cycles for scouting, and motor trucks for hauling supplies, not to mention motor ambulances. The fact that the Armories will be used for the Automobile Show means that the Canadian public will be given an object lesson of the importance of motor vehicles in war, and that the Ontario Motor League and the military headquarters may be expected to carry out some important experimental manoeuvres in conjunction therewith.

The manager of the show, E. M. Wilson, says that the building is admirably suited for the show. It will require to be heated, but as it is not open on the sides there will be none of the drafts that had to be fought in the market. A wooden floor is also a welcome change instead of the brick floor of the market, which was apt to give visitors cold feet in a cold weather in spite of all that could be done. Moving pictures showing military manoeuvres, automobile races, etc., will be given in the lecture room. The Armories, of course, are situated in a much better section of the city, and it is expected that the attendance will be larger on that account.

Quietness is a quality much sought after in motor cars today. A few years ago many makers imagined that quietness meant muffler efficiency. The better the muffler the more was the sound of the explosion hushed up, and consequently the better the car. The days of quietness produced by the muffler are over, and there are scores of different



SIR WILFRID LAURIER IN 'THE FARMERS' GROUP' President D. W. McQuig, of Winnipeg, on his right, with hundreds of agriculturists from all over Canada. All were photographed on Parliament Hill.

muffler designs that all will satisfactorily muffle the explosion. But quietness has not stopped with the perfection of the muffler; there is another question that is more desirable in a car than even effective silencing of the exhaust; it is the quietness that comes from the finest workmanship, the quietness that comes from the most scientific design and the quietness that comes from a shrewd study of conditions.

It is about three years since the first real quest after quietness began, and it has continued ever since. In those days some concerns recognized some of the big factors that go to produce a quiet car. Engineers at that time realized that if a gearset makes noise, the noise will be increased if the car body is built close around the gearbox, the body serving as a sounding board to take up the vibrations of the gearset and smother them. This led some concerns to incorporate the gearbox with the rear axle—getting it as far away from the body as possible and positioning it where the noise would be as readily absorbed as possible. Other concerns have used heavy aluminum castings instead of lighter stampings because the light stamping serves as a hollow case and increases the sound. These are but some of the elementary problems of quietness that have been solved in the trend of motor car advance.

It has, however, been with the motor that much effort has been spent in reducing noise. Readers are familiar with inserting fibre disks or washers in the upper ends of the push rods where they strike upon the lower ends of the valve stems, the fibre absorbing the vibration. Then, too, some makers have inserted springs in the push rod guides to hold the push rod rollers constantly against the camshaft and thus so as to avoid the slapping of the rollers against the cam. A few years ago the valve spring cover was brought out which completely encloses the tops of the push rods as well as the valve springs, protecting them from dirt and insuring better lubrication of them, but also deadening the sound caused when the push rod strikes upon the bottom of the valve stem.

But as yet the question of silence has only been touched upon. The English makers have adopted the silent chain for driving the camshaft, and now Continental makers have gone still further and use the silent chain to drive the magneto as well as the camshaft and the water pump. This is all in the quest of quietness. But they go still further. Those pinning their faith to valve-

in the head motors have realized that noise has been a characteristic of many motors of this type. The noise has been made so close to the top of the bonnet that the metal in the bonnet has in reality increased the noise. To void this covers have been placed over the entire valve operating parts, and these covers aid materially in the lubrication of these parts.

To study still further the ramifications of the noise problem in motors it is interesting to note that with many makers it is a question of whether it is better to give more power with more noise or less power and more silence. Engineers have long since ascertained that the shape of the cam is a determining factor in obtaining power as well as in obtaining noise. Certain cam designs will give high power but are too noisy, whereas other cams are very quiet but do not give sufficient power, the result being that the engineer has had to select a middle course, one in which the maximum power with the minimum noise has been obtained. This is one reason why the motors on special racing machines are often very noisy, the cams having been designed solely to give power no matter how much the noise.

Perhaps there is no other part of a car that is a greater offender in the matter of noise than poor cams. Every one is familiar with noisy timing gears in a motor. In the days when spur gears were used the offence was greater, but now that gears with spiral teeth are employed the noise has been reduced. To go still further, the worm has been introduced, with apparently no other reason than that of reducing the humming of gears. The motor with the transverse shaft in front is becoming common in Europe and is gaining in America. It employs the worm drive. In rear axles the worm is taking the place of the bevel pinion on the rear end of the propeller shaft, and in chain driven cars it is being used in the gearbox to transmit to the shaft. Where gears must be used as in gearsets concerns have started to specialize on grind-

ticular view of a difficult shot. The driven partridge is a difficult bird to kill, and the flushed partridge a very easy bird to kill, but there are men who will miss many birds that rise at their feet and yet frequently kill right and left at the driven bird. The quail is a bird which dies very straight and compared with British game birds slowly, and in its native haunts rises as a rule at easy range. But many a good shot has missed bird after bird as they skim along the rice, and the same may be said of partridges flying over brown potato haulms in the English fens.

I have seen a first-class shot, a man quite in the front rank, shoot pheasants through half the day with such quick certainty that you wondered where he could find the pleasure of the monotonous exercise. Then he would find him self in a stand where the birds came a little less straight in flight, and perhaps a little higher, and he would not touch a feather of the first four or five. A woodcock among trees where he can practice the quick turns, especially the sudden dive that distinguishes him from all other birds, may test the quickest and keenest hand and eye; but in the open the bird is as easy as a sparrow for anyone not rendered incapable by over anxiety to secure the bird everywhere reckoned the sportsman's prize of prizes.

The propounders of the four theories quoted above all acknowledged before the discussion closed that there was something to be said for each theory. The size of the bird may be a cause of difficulty. "What so baffling as an elephant," someone interpolated. A cock pheasant is a vastly more evasive target than the hen. Though it is true that a man who takes up shooting late in life may learn to kill pheasants tolerably and may never learn to shoot partridges, the pheasant is or can be the harder bird of the two.

In spite of popular belief, pheasants when "coming difficult" are as fine a test of shooting skill as any bird less eccentric than the mythical jayhawk. It is immensely difficult to test the speed of flight in any bird, but a pheasant high and on the wind is as fast as any, much faster than a grouse or partridge. In rough shooting, above all in shooting snipe that rise wildly, the one thing needful is a hand and eye working together with instinctive smoothness. In shooting tall pheasants the most perfect sympathy between hand and eye is of very little use without special training in the art and a more or less reason of calculation of pace. There is something of the manner of rifle-shooting in the game; the brain as well as the eye is needed. I know an archaeologist, not otherwise remarkable as a sportsman who during some researches in Egypt astonished his friends and the Egyptian natives by shooting vultures on the wing with a rifle. He demonstrated that the thing was quite easy if you noted the plane of flight. The vulture was almost always either rising or falling in almost straight lines.

It is so with a pheasant. The angle and pace have both to be calculated before good shooting is possible. Doubtless the snipe shooter has to acquire some knack to learn to shoot either before or after the bird begins its baffling zigzag; but the amount of learning is exaggerated. Snipe shooting has a general reputation as the hardest because it is quite useless to attempt it if for any reason the eye is not for the moment quick and true. You may miss everything, have a blank day where birds are plentiful, as is scarcely possible in any other kind of shooting. On the other hand you may kill bird after bird by the simple act of pure instinct, by snapping hurriedly at the first glimpse of white above the marsh. An old sportsman used to say, "Shoot at the cockle and if you don't hit the first three or four, go home." It is the fact that sometimes when shooting is best one seems to shoot rather at the curious clock of the bird as it rises than at any well-defined object. One comes again to the question of pace; but I should say that the pheasant, when the momentum has been attained, flies at vastly greater speed than any snipe within forty yards of its rising.

Opinions differ extraordinarily on the pace of birds, and few birds arouse more difference of comment than the wood pigeon. On the whole the speed has probably been exaggerated for many reasons. In the first place, the wing beat is very rapid, giving an appearance of hurry and dash, and in the second some reason has to be found for the frequency with which the bird is missed or, at any rate, does not fall to the shot. Too often, alas! it falls many fields away. The bird may perhaps be eluded with the wild duck, which often seems to possess a charmed life. An Indian sportsman of some repute could baffly the very best shots by a particular drive of duck over high trees. It was not uncommon at this particular spot to see the birds fly unscathed over a number of good guns, who were at a loss to explain their failure. The speed and height had a good deal to do with it. The duck truly has a wing beat more powerful than any bird that flies carries pondering to the extreme weight of the body and the small spread of the inclined plane on which he is borne. But he has a greater defence than his speed. The feathers on the breast of a duck are full plumage are like large of sand in a fortress. On a driven grouse you may hear the shot clatter, and yet see the bird carry on as if nothing had happened. But the grouse feathers are as soft as the feathers of a duck, which will turn half a charge of small shot, and the points of the wing are so strongly smeared that only a shot quite in the right spot will arrest flight. To give a purely personal experience. The most signal failure I ever witnessed was the bombardment of plover at flighting time. The wind was high, the bird curved and earcoiled, dived and leapt in the air, wavered and scurried with the most eccentric motion, like autumn leaves possessed of active power. Even when a bird seemed to stop for a moment poised almost motionless it avoided the charge by some sudden "jink"

which baffled the more readily owing to the fading twilight.

Many are the forms of sport, and to my view the rougher the form the better the sport. But one must qualify this with the counter-maxim: "The tamer the harder." The tame cock pheasant—so often, in spite of popular theory, a better flyer than the wild bird—which has been skillfully taught to rocket demands higher skill and training than 99 per cent. of the birds that rise at any rough shoot; and the man who can kill these so quickly that three or four are dead in the air at the same moment performs an incomparable marvel of sheer skill. Whether it is sheer sport is another question.

## CANADIANS IN BRITISH HOUSE

**L**IKE number of Canadians who were candidates for election to the British House of Commons in the recent campaign was surprisingly large, and of them all it would seem that but three met with defeat—Mr. Bonar Law, Dr. J. E. Molson, and Captain Duncan Campbell, an old Trinity University man of Toronto, who contested a Scotch division for the Unionists. In fact these three Canadians who met with defeat were Unionists. Dr. Molson has been twice beaten in North East Bethnal Green, and this is Captain Campbell's second defeat.

Sir Gilbert Parker, Unionist, was re-elected for Gravesend.

Mr. Donald McMaster, Unionist, was returned unopposed for the Chertsey division of Surrey.

Mr. W. M. Atkin, Unionist, won Ash-ton-Under-Tyne for his party.

Mr. J. Allen Baker, Liberal, was re-elected in East St. Pancras.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, Liberal, was re-elected for his party.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Liberal, was re-elected in North Camberwell.

Mr. Ian Malcolm, Unionist, was re-elected for Croydon. He was born at Quebec.

Captain E. Knight, Unionist, was re-elected for Kidderminster. He ranched for years in the West, and married a Winnipeg girl.

In a number of public men who have recently visited Canada, Canadians will take an interest. Mr. H. Vivian, who lectured in Toronto and other cities on town planning, was defeated in Birkenhead by his Unionist opponent.

Sir Alfred Mond, Liberal, was re-elected in Swansea.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor won, as usual, in the Scotland division of Liverpool.

Sir W. Priestley, a recent visitor to this country, was re-elected as Liberal member for East Bradford.

Mr. J. A. Colfax, Unionist, one of our recent visitors, was defeated in South West Manchester.

The Hon. Rupert Guinness, Unionist, who had just made a tour of the Dominion, was defeated at Shoreham.

Sir Clement Kitchin, another recent visitor, was elected Unionist member for Liverpool.

Mr. A. D. Stod-Maitland, Unionist, who recently spent some time in Canada, was re-elected in East Birmingham.

Sir George Doughty, Unionist, who addressed the Canadian Club in Toronto a short time ago, won Grimsby for the Unionists.

Major Norton Griffiths, who is settling Staffordshire people in the Canadian West, was re-elected as Unionist member for Wednesday.

Major E. F. Coates, M. P., a former resident of Canada, was elected Unionist member for Lewisham.

Mr. L. S. Amery, Unionist, who has travelled in Canada and married a Canadian girl, was defeated in Hove and Bromley.

**J**UST before the boat left on its return trip a big rosy German came straggling down the pier to the ticket gate.

"Ticket, please," said the keeper.

"I don't get a ticket—I'm a drummer mit der hand," replied the German.

"But you must have a ticket."

"Vell, I hat you, but I lose him."

"You must have it, I tell you," persisted the gatekeeper. "You couldn't lose it."

"Vot!" shouted the bandman. "I couldn't lose dat beetle (beetle). Alas, Vot! I half lose my base drum!"

## THE POSTMASTER JOINS THE ARMY

**WHO ARE SHOUTING THE PRAISES OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS IN THE WEST**

**A Neighbor Advised Him to Take Them For His Rheumatism and Gravel—They Cured Him**

West Gravelbourg, Sask., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Alexander Macdonald, the postmaster here, has taken the good action which has been taken by many words, "When I was young, I had a bad case of kidney trouble, and I took Dodd's Kidney Pills. And like all others, he has good and sufficient reason for it."

"I was laid up with Rheumatism and Gravel," Mr. Macdonald states, "and was also troubled with my stomach. I was so bad I could not do much work. A neighbor came along who had been troubled the same way, and advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did it. I bought two boxes, and using them according to directions, was soon able to go to work."

Notice one thing: It was a neighbor who had been troubled in the same way who advised the postmaster to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. He also had been cured by them. That's why he recommended them.

If you're troubled with Kidney Disease in any form—Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, or Bright's Disease—ask your neighbors. You'll soon find one who has been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

## THE HARDEST BIRD TO HIT

(By A. Rough Shooter)

**T**HE bigger the bird the harder to hit, said the worst shot of the party.

"It is all a question of pace and straightness of flight," said the best.

"It is the pace that saves."

"It depends chiefly on the thickness of the bird's feathers," said a third, who used a twenty bore.

"What really makes the difference is the nature of the background," said a fourth, who shot in spectacles.

Everyone who shoots has his own par-



## THE SACRIFICE



HIS

His sacrifice is greater than yours, even though you should give all your possessions to the Patriotic Fund. Think it over—then put it over.

*Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund*

YOURS?



### Notice--Town of Didsbury

In the matter of the Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury. Take notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury for the year 1917 will be submitted for confirmation to the presiding judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, at the sitting of the said court to be held at the court room in the Town of Didsbury, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 A.M.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this 26th day of March, 1917.

A. BRUSSO  
Secretary-Treasurer of the  
Town of Didsbury.

### Notice--Westerdale Municipality

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Municipality of Westerdale for the year 1917 will be submitted for confirmation to the presiding judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, at the sitting of the said court to be held at the court room in the Town of Didsbury, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 A.M.

A. McNAUGHTON,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### Notice--Mountain View Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his Honour Judge Jennison, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated February 20th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the sixth day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. BRUSSO,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same vested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for Homesteads and Sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing land and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

### ESTRAY

On the south east half of Sec. 13, Tp. 28, Rge. 31, W. 4, coming 2-yr.-old steer, no visible brand, red, brocked face, white under belly, tail white tipped. Been in the neighborhood since July 1916. W. F. Sick, Brand Reader.

### Notice

THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW No. 310 ASSESSMENT ROLL, 1917

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 for the year 1917 has been prepared and is now open to inspection at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality from ten o'clock in the forenoon until four o'clock in the afternoon on every day not a public holiday except Saturday, and on that day from ten o'clock in the forenoon until two o'clock in the afternoon and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment of himself or any other person must within twenty days after the date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing with the secretary of the Municipality.

Dated this 31st day of March A.D. 1917.

A. BRUSSO, Assessor.

### ESTRAY

On the premises of John Bogner, Sec. 18, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, sorrel gelding with two white hind feet, pony, aged, left front foot white, white face, branded on left shoulder; came to the place about two months ago.

W. F. Sick, Brand Reader.

### Letters For Elkton

435373 C COMPANY,  
50TH BAYE.

FEB. 20TH, 1917

DIDSBURY PIONEER

DEAR SIR:—I now take the pleasure of writing you a line of thanks for the parcels which I received safely, and sent to me from Mrs. Hogg and Miss Blain of the Elkton Soldiers Comfort. I think it is very kind of you to think of us in the way you do, and I wish you every success in your work.

Thanking you again for your kindness, I remain,

Yours truly,

E. HUNT

MARCH 5, 1917

EDITOR DIDSBURY PIONEER

DEAR SIR:—I wish to express my thanks through your paper for the parcel I received from the Elkton Red Cross and Comfort Committee, and many thanks for same. It reached me safe and sound.

I have been out here somewhere for six months and am in the best of health, as yet. We have had a very mild winter to what it would be in that part of the country.

I have really forgot your name but I am an old chum of Bill Coates. Will you kindly inform me where Mrs. Coates is now living, as I have no idea as to where my late chum is at. We were separated in England last June and so have not heard from him since.

Give my warmest regards to the folks of Didsbury and Elkton,

Yours sincerely,

A. BOSANKO, No. 150675

P.S. Hoping to hear from you in the near future.

FRANCE, MARCH 10TH, 1917

PIONEER OFFICE

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of two parcels from the Elkton Comforts Committee, and wish to tender my sincere thanks for same.

Sincerely yours,

PTE. A. R. HAWKSWORTH,  
10th Battalion

SANVICK HOSPITAL, MARCH 16, '17  
FRANCE

THE ELKTON COMFORT COMMITTEE:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your parcel requesting me to answer by the Pioneer, and must state same was heartily welcomed by me. I can only say I am doing as well as can be expected, and I only pray that our loved ones at home keep up the good impression that is now established with the boys that are in France. It is great encouragement to us all.

I beg to remain your friend,  
No. 166369 PTE. C. W. PAYNE

### Rosebud School Report

Grade VIII—Teddy Kahot 57, Lucy Wilson 56, Effie Irwin 53, Roscoe Irwin 34.

Grade VI—Nellie Wilson 84, Ruth Gochee 81, Kate Fox 76, Clarence Nelson 69, Wayne Gochee 68, Wilma Meek 57, Johnny Stevens 53.

Grade IV—Anne Eulank 84, Edgar Klaboldt 78, Perle Wiegand 38.

Grade III—Harlan Gochee 82, Amy Wilson 75, Peter Fox 70, Jeannette Chapin 68, Frank Burgess 63, Walter Irwin 55, Milton Chapin, absent.

### Report of Springside Branch of Red Cross

The first Red Cross meeting at Springside to do work was held at Mrs. William Adams on April 6th, 1917. During the year the ladies have met twenty-six times. The amount of work done was: 26 pyjama suits, 6 bath robes, 26 surgical shirts, 23 dozen triangular bandages, 15 dozen T bandages, 72 pillow cases, 142 towels, 22 personal property bags, 28 hold alls, 12 day shirts, 20 slings and 18 pairs socks.

More work was really accomplished but unfortunately the secretary was absent and all trace of the correct amount done was lost.

Collections amounted to \$59.30; of this amount \$47.50 was paid to Red Cross, Didsbury; \$1.50 for thread; \$9.60 for postage on boxes to our soldier boys; 66c for sundries.

A vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Kent who has so kindly brought the work from Didsbury and returned it each week.

### SPRING TERM

The Garbutt Business College opens its Spring Term on Monday, April 16. There is such a demand for Garbutt trained help through the province that this splendid College offers to give tuition to students with the privilege of paying for it after they secure a position. This policy is convincing proof of their sincere belief that there is a good position for all Garbutt graduates. No Garbutt graduate is at present out of a position. Besides, the President, F. G. Garbutt, is confident that he could place 150 more students than his present enrolment during the next few months.

## Rosebud and Vicinity

We are having another late spring. Few farmers will be able to start a plow for ten days or two weeks as the fields are so wet.

Charlie Deadrick dehorned 40 head of cattle for Sol. Wiegand last Tuesday.

Edna Thaler has been on the sick list during the past week.

Ivan Wilson has decided to "spark" his best girl in the parlor until the mud holes dry up.

Sid Wright is wearing a broad smile these days over the arrival of a new boy at their house. Sid says he is a dandy.

We understand Mr. Burgess has purchased the 160 acres of hay land joining his farm on the north.

Mrs. Dave Irwin was a Didsbury shopper last Wednesday.

Murley Shantz says he enjoys basket suppers as long as he don't have to eat with an old woman. He sure got a good looker the last time.

C. S. Chapin has stopped baling hay to get his ground in shape to sow. He got some plowing done last year.

Charlie Deadrick sold several horses recently. There is an extra good sale and price for them now.

Miss Lottie Ault was visiting her sister Mrs. A. J. Peron the first of the week.

Farmers are busy rustling their seed oats. Home grown are 60c and the shipped in are 70c a bushel.

Grandma Shantz is visiting her daughter Mrs. Sol. Wiegand and helping to care for her grandson, Perle, who is suffering with membranous croup.

## Westerdale Notes

Spring is here although it looked quite wintry several mornings lately. Mr. C. D. Carver has sown grain already and Mr. Joe Whiteside and W. A. Swingle have commenced work on the land.

Messrs. Chauncey and Ellis Carver attended the Teacher's Convention last week.

Miss Ivy Simpson, teacher of Melvin school spent the Easter holidays in Calgary.

Miss Wilma Gilmore returned home from Calgary last week where she underwent an operation. She looks fine.

Miss Anna Whiteside was home for Easter holidays.

Mrs. R. B. Wilson is visiting with Miss Anna Whiteside this week.

The children made the most of the Easter holidays by catching gophers. There's enough to keep them all busy.

Miss Lola Gilmore visited at Mr. Ruby's in town this week.

## Gore News

Mr. Wm Reist who has been attending school in Edmonton during the winter has returned home.

Miss Ruby Archer has gone to reside in Calgary for awhile.

A number of Seventh-Day Adventists held Sabbath school and a missionary meeting in the schoolhouse on Saturday afternoon.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evening's of this week Miss Whyte and Miss Dunnington of Edmonton, will hold special meetings in the schoolhouse. Come and enjoy the speaking and singing and help make the meetings a success.

The prayer meeting this week will be held at the home of Mr. A. Snyder on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. R. Pyle spent the Easter holidays in Calgary.

**Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1.50 for four insertions in the Pioneer--they bring results.**

## Neapolis Notes

The concert and box social at Neapolis school on April 13th passed off very pleasantly and was a decided success \$96.20 was contributed in aid of the Belgian relief besides the handsome donation of W. Pear's horse that will be sold, and the price contributed later, in aid of the Belgian Relief and Red Cross Funds.

George Sexsmith conducted the sale in his usual jovial manner. The Neapolis people are very grateful to Mr. Sexsmith for his services and also to Messrs. Ruby and P. R. Reed.

## Buoyant Revenues

CANADA IS FINANCIALLY SOUND

The Canadian fiscal year which closes on the 31st of this month will show the country to be in a prosperous condition and the revenues buoyant. Statistics available indicate that when this month is ended the total revenue of the Dominion from all sources will reach two hundred and thirty million dollars. This is about fifty million dollars in excess of the revenue of the previous year, which, in itself, was the highest in the history of Canada. The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1917, will be one hundred million dollars greater than the year ending March 31st, 1915, the first year of the war.

It is likely that when all accounts are made up that, after paying all ordinary and capital expenditure, the increased interest charges upon war expenditures, and all pensions, the government will be able to devote fifty million dollars towards the payment of principal on war cost. This is quite beyond the most sanguine expectations expressed by the Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White, when he delivered his last budget.

An equally optimistic outlook exists with respect to Canada's trade situation. For the twelve months of the fiscal year just ending the trade of Canada has set a new high water mark. For the eleven months of the year ending February 28th, Canadian commerce reached the enormous figure of \$1,771,975,000, as against \$1,098,945,000 for the same period last year. Exports reached a total of \$1,028,960,000 and the imports \$724,995,000, a favourable trade balance of more than three hundred million dollars.



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,  
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.



## A Barren Victory

Not a Pint of Oil Secured by Germans From Captured Oil Fields of Rumania

Colonel John Norton Griffiths' work on the destruction of Rumanian oil plants, which has received commendation in a British official report, is described in the "Pall Mall Gazette," by a friend who has received letters from him.

"Griffiths' mission," says his friend, "wasn't unattended with personal risk. On one occasion he had to remain until the rear guard of the Rumanian army had retired before he could complete his work, which was so important that he would not delegate it to a subordinate. It was only by great good luck that the Colonel was not cut off and captured."

"So far as the oil wells are concerned, Germany made huge and costly sacrifices for nothing. All her victories will not yield her a pint of oil. Bore holes have been plugged, plants and machinery scrapped, refineries razed to the ground and reservoirs destroyed. If, as is possible, the Germans anticipated this action on our part, in conjunction with our Allies and prepared new plants and other necessary appliances beforehand, it will still take them several months supposing they retain possession of the wells so long, to procure a single gallon and I learn that at a modest estimate it will take at least nine months' hard work to get the oil fields in proper working order again. All the shallow wells were worked out long ago, and the reboiling of the deep wells will be a lengthy job."

"The major interests in the Rumanian oil wells are held by British, American, and German capitalists. The loss involved in the destruction will form another item in the bill for damages which Germany will have eventually to pay, and Americans, at any rate, are not likely to err on the side of underestimating their losses."

"It was pointed out that prior to Rumania's throwing in her lot with the Allies, Germany was drawing her principal supplies of oil from that country. Rumania's entry into the war was a most serious blow to Germany, more in a material than in a military sense, and it was remarked that this accounted in large measure for Germany's desperate efforts to crush Rumania quickly and obtain possession of the wells. The British mission frustrated this; it is a check to the Kaiser."

"I learn also from my letters that the Rumanians with splendid loyalty to the Allied cause, prevented their vast stores of grain from falling into the enemy's hands. What they could not remove or render unfit for human consumption they destroyed. It was the story of Napoleon's capture of Moscow over again, with variations. The huge captures of grain announced in boastful bulletins throughout Germany existed only in imagination, and the big hauls of cattle and other live stock were equally shadowy and unsubstantial. The Rumanians, I judge from my letters, were not caught napping, and it was a barbed wire fence that awaited the Huns after their triumphal march through the temporarily conquered territory. The Rumanians carried out their part of the work as thoroughly as the British mission under Colonel Griffiths performed its share."

## 2,000,000 Pie Plates a Day

One Factory That Is Trying to Keep Up With the Demand

There is a pie-plate factory at Fairfield, Me., that turns out no fewer than 2,000,000 pie plates a day. They are made from wood fibre. If these plates were laid in the adjoining fields, they would make a carpet covering two hundred and thirty-eight million square feet, and if they were placed on edge, just touching, there would be a line seventy-four thousand two hundred and forty miles long in a year. Seventeen styles of plates are made in this factory, and each machine will turn out one hundred and thirty-six a minute. Girls count and pack these plates very rapidly, and an expert can do fifty thousand a day.

The most interesting process in this factory is that which goes on in the drying-rooms, and there are thirty miles of pipes carrying the steam so as to heat these rooms sufficiently. The hot air becomes saturated with moisture from the drying plates, and every twenty-four hours cold air is let into the rooms, the moisture condenses, and for a few minutes there is an indoor shower.

## Switzerland's Navy

Sea Power Played a Great Part in Country at One Time

To speak of a Swiss navy sounds ridiculous or merely frivolous. It is a fact, nevertheless, that ironclads have sailed on the waters of Lake Lemman, and that to the "mastery of the sea," the castle of Chillon owed its invulnerability for many years. "Sea power" played a great part in the protracted struggle between Geneva and the Counts of Savoy. About 1590 Geneva appointed an admiral in charge of the fleet; in 1616, the post was filled by Noble Gallatin; his flagship, the Soleil, carried ten pieces of ordnance. The naval dockyard was on the Island des Barques, which is now the island of Jean Jacques Rousseau.—Christian Science Monitor.

## Testing Would-Be Airmen

Candidates for Air Service Have to Pass a Severe Test

The "romance of war" has died a natural death in the trenches of Flanders. There is very little romance in standing immersed to your middle in half frozen mud and water. But in the flying corps, it is another matter. There victory and success depend upon a man's personal abilities and resources, and so the Royal Flying Corps has a super-abundance of candidates. Because of the heavy taxes this service imposes upon a man's physical and mental equipment, the tests are very severe.

The aerial service cannot afford to have nervous men, and so the tests in this regard are very stringent; a "trembler" an instrument for determining the steadiness of the hand is one test. Then the candidate is seated, and an instrument to record his breathing is fastened to his breast. When he least expects it, a photographer's flashlight is ignited, or a pistol discharged behind him, and the amount of shock, and its effects upon his respiration, nerves and heart is duly recorded.

The sight and hearing also receive careful attention, and also the candidate's ability to resist fatigue. This is determined by inserting the forefinger into a device, and by moving it back and forward raising and lowering a weight. The man continues this until fatigue prevents further movement. Recording instruments determine whether he has sufficient endurance to manipulate the levers in his aircraft for a long period.

## Sunflower Seed Wanted in England

Used in the Making of Artificial Butter Owing to War Conditions

According to a report made to the Trade and Commerce Department by Canadian Trade Commissioner Johnston of Bristol, sunflowers grown in Canadian back yards may be made profitable as well as ornamental. There is a big demand for sunflower seed in England, where it is worth about one hundred dollars a ton, which is about five cents a pound, delivered. In the past sunflower seeds have been bought for seed purposes to feed birds and poultry, but large quantities are now crushed in order to extract the oil, which is used in the manufacture of margarine, or artificial butter. Mr. Johnston states that a large number of people in Great Britain are using it instead of butter, which is scarce and high priced. He says there is unlimited opportunity to do a large business in sunflower seeds.

Mr. Johnston further reports scarcity in England of canary seed, hemp seed and millet seed, owing to war conditions and the shutting off of previous sources of supply. Prices are high, and there is an opportunity for the economic growth of these seeds in Canada.

## When Planting Potatoes

Showing the Importance of Securing Vigorous Potato Seed Stock

Experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., with eight lots of Garnet Chili potatoes secured from different growers in 1915 show a variation in yield of from 36 bushels to 240 bushels per acre, or a difference of 204 bushels per acre in yield when grown under uniform conditions. Seed from these eight lots planted in 1916 yielded from 68 bushels to 212 bushels per acre, a difference of 144 bushels per acre. The respective positions of the different lots were changed very little in the second year, but the lowest yielding ones increased somewhat and the highest yield was not so great.

Seed from fifteen others of this variety was planted in 1916 and the lowest yield obtained was 158 bushels and the highest 278 bushels per acre, a difference in favor of the best over the poorest of 120 bushels per acre.

Ten lots of pure stock of Green Mountain from different growers ranged from 180 1-2 bushels per acre to 313 bushels per acre, a difference of 132 1-2 bushels. Seventeen lots of Irish Cobbler ranged from 93 bushels per acre as the poorest to 235 bushels at the best, a difference in favor of the best yielding strain of 142 bushels. This would show that there may be as great a difference between potatoes of the same variety as there is between potatoes from farms which have had high yielding crops. Because the Green Mountain has failed in giving a crop on a certain farm is not proof that this variety will not yield well there; it may have been due to low vitality in the seed stock. Such reversion in yield may have been due to disease, or adverse soil or climatic conditions which affected the crop at some time and it may be better to discard the stock entirely than to try to bring it up to its former vitality by selection.

## The Same Thing

Counsel (to plaintiff): "At this final interview when you demanded payment by the defendant of this debt, what did he say to you?" Plaintiff: "Go to the devil." Counsel: "What did you do?" Plaintiff: "I immediately consulted my solicitor."

## Organ of Growth

In Human Body

Scientists Discover Substance That Produces Growth in Body

Scientists at the University of California, at Berkeley, have discovered the substance that produces growth in the human body. Tetelin is what they call it.

It is located in the pituitary body at the base of the brain, and by retarding or accelerating its functions it may be possible, according to the Berkeley scientists, to control the stature of human beings.

Announcement of the discovery was made by Dr. T. B. Robertson, Professor of Biochemistry, who said that he had succeeded in isolating tetelin and that he believed it was the first time in the history of biological science that it had been done. Dr. Robertson said his experiments had covered a period of four years and that the ultimate importance of the discoveries made by him and his associates could not be estimated at this time.

## A Jim Hill Story

Discovered an Honest Boy and Set Him up in Business

Under his gruff and domineering exterior, says a writer in the New York Sun, the late James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, had a generous heart. He never megaphoned his good deeds, however. Here is a story that came under my notice. It shows the soft side of Jim Hill.

Some twelve years ago, a twelve-year-old boy, stealing a ride on one of the Great Northern trains, fell under the wheels and had a leg cut off. Soon after, an adjuster of the Great Northern interviewed the boy. He asked the little fellow what he thought the Great Northern owed him.

"Oh, that's all right," replied the boy. "You see I hadn't any business to be on the car. I'd run away from home, and I stole the ride on the railway, and I just got what was comin' to me—that's all."

The adjuster, marvelling, went away. He told the story at the office, and in time it reached Jim Hill. "Someone who admits that a railroad doesn't owe him anything?" Mr. Hill asked. "Is he human?"

"Less one leg," he was told. "Of course, he's only a boy. That may account for it."

"I think this youngster is worth investigating," replied the "trail blazer." He investigated him. To begin with he bought him the best artificial leg that money could buy, and he purchased bigger legs as the boy grew. He put him through preparatory school and college. He figured that the boy was worth a substantial start in life, and reports are that the young man is turning out as the veteran expected. Moreover, Mr. Hill hunted up the boy's father. He was a discouraged struggler. Mr. Hill started him in business, encouraged him, and now he is prospering.

## Good Times in Egypt

The Land of Pharaoh Is Again Prosperous

Egypt has just celebrated the second anniversary of her entrance into the British Empire as a protectorate.

Two years ago, the Turks were within measurable distance of the Suez Canal and the Senussi were in possession of Sollum and all the oases on the western frontier.

Today not only has the back of the Senussi movement been broken, and practically all the territory lost in the west been retaken, but to the east the Turk has been driven back until he is at present very much on the defensive in positions which in almost every case are far behind those he held a year ago.

The internal political position, too, is very much improved. There have been no more attempts on the life of the Sultan or of any public man. This is proof that those made last year were not symptomatic of the feeling of the mass of the people, but were the acts of men of weak intellect worked upon by the agitators who were at that time still at large.

No political parties divide the population, all sections of which are united in their love and respect for their ruler, who continues to endear himself to them by many acts of charity and kindness.

Economically, the situation of Egypt is even more satisfactory than it was a year ago. Trade is flourishing, and the people are in a very prosperous state, thanks to the high prices of cotton and the excellent sales of the large excess of cereals and other commodities.

So well off is the country that there is a prospect of another bumper surplus at the close of the current financial year.

## Keeping Up With Father

It was a Pike county woman who indited a note to the teacher concerning the punishment of her young hopeful. The note ran thus:

"Dear Miss —: You rite me about whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lessons. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound no'ce into him. I want him to get it and not pay no attention what his father says—I'll handle him."—Reading Earle.

## Inhumanity of Germans

German Lash Completely Failed to Make Natives Lie

After having been smitten with one hundred and ten lashes by a German officer in East Africa, a native refused to tell a lie about a British missionary, to the effect that he, the native, had been taught heliography by the missionary. The object of the German officer was to secure evidence by which he could shoot the missionary and support the barbarity by obtaining evidence from weak natives by a liberal use of the lash. But the dastardly crime completely failed.

Fortunately for the missionary at the court-martial two men who had been lashed and brought forward recanted and said that they had told lies. The case fell, only to be taken up again a little later. Yet a third native was flogged and bullied, in a vain attempt to make him swear falsely. But he replied: "The English have taught us to read and to write and educated us, and taught us of the things of God. Never anything else."

When the Germans knew that they would have to give up their capital the treatment and food improved.

The above facts are attested by the Rev. E. W. Doulton, of the Church Missionary Society, who has been a prisoner of war in German East Africa for the past two years. He also stated that the treatment meted out to British and Allied prisoners in the internment camps by the German authorities was terrible. After suffering privations and indignities at Buigiri, where "the food doled out was horrible," Mr. Doulton and his wife were removed to Tabora, the capital.

## Deserted Village in Ontario

Conference on Rural Life Hears Some Disquieting Information

Ontario will soon need new settlers on the land if the exit from the farms and villages continues at the present rate. Rev. J. A. Bell of Laurel, Ont., in addressing the third annual Conference on Rural Life and Work, held at Guelph recently, stated that within the boundaries of his own parish there are 54 vacant homes which 25 years ago were occupied by large families. He declared that the villages were being deserted. Village craft was decaying, blacksmiths and other village tradesmen were passing away, and the deserted blacksmith shop is a too common feature in village life. The population of Dufferin county had decreased 3,047 in recent years owing to the exodus from the rural communities.

Mr. Bell thought the problem largely an economical one, due to small returns, bad roads, the lure of the city, and the lure of the West. There was a lack of business methods and of credit. He thought it time farmers had a banking system of their own. The Church had an important duty not only to fit men for heaven, but to make earth fit for men. Rural ministers should have the social vision; a course in agriculture would fit them better for their ministry. "The more I study this problem of our rural life, the more I see that Church Union promises large results in the solution," he said.

Mr. Bell painted a glowing picture of the future of rural life under reformed conditions. He regarded the consolidated school, with the teacher's residence, gymnasium, manual training, household science and a school garden, as the educational system which would transform rural life. He thought the time would come when community halls would be established, where farmers could meet for social and intellectual enjoyment. He rejoiced that the saloon had gone, never to come back again.

Mr. H. Wilson of Knox College, speaking on "The Standards of Life," thought some farmers put their boys to work too early. Children did not get enough pocket money, or an opportunity to make any. He believed the prime reason why young people leave the farms was because they had no responsibility and no allowance. Parents need to take their children into economic partnership in farming by making them responsible for a portion of their land or some animal.

## Germany Can't Have Pacific Islands

Addressing a meeting of Australians in London, Sir Joseph G. Ward, Minister of Finance of New Zealand said he regretted that the Entente allies in their reply to President Wilson's suggestions concerning peace did not refer to the islands in the Pacific, which, he declared, Australia and New Zealand were determined should never be restored to Germany.

Sir Joseph said the fate of the German colonies and sea power were matters of vital importance to Australians. They had strong feelings concerning the restoration of the German colonies, and did not want German bases at Australia's back door.

## His Best

She (on board ship) Mr. Jones, if I fell overboard and were drowning, would you jump in and save me? He (hesitating, but honest): By jove! Do you know, I don't believe I could. But I tell you what I would do. I would watch you drown with the deepest sorrow and regret.—Life.

## The Downfall Of Germany

Thousands of Women and Children Sent to Board With Neutrals to Escape Starvation at Home

P. M. Van Der Klei, a native of Holland, a printer, who has returned to New York after a sojourn of fourteen months in Germany, continues his series of articles in the New York Evening Sun. He writes:

During my fourteen months residence in Germany I often pondered over the stubborn German spirit of perseverance. Among the Germans themselves this is attributed to their patriotism. Beyond doubt or question they are patriotic. They are putting up with adversities that no other nation under the sun could or would tolerate. As a Hollander I can say that my people could not have stood the privations that the German people are standing. While in Berlin I had many conversations with other neutral nationals, and in every case heard the frank testimony of these men that no other nation would have held out so long.

This is the secret: From the very hour of the outbreak of the war the German people have been made to believe that this war was started by their enemies and that the Teutonic peoples are fighting a defensive war. Ask them about Belgium or Serbia and they will tell you that "the best way to conduct a defensive war is to take the offensive." This expression is not new in the military vocabulary of the average German. From his school days every child has been trained in this first principle of national policy. This is a German characteristic through and through. After several sad experiences I learned this even in my early school days.

In Holland if a schoolboy was about to undertake a serious dispute with a German boy it was found to be the best policy to hit him first and then argue afterward; for if you neglect this "tactic" he would certainly be the first one to utilize it. So much for Belgium and Serbia.

Germany will hold out until she cracks and crumbles. She is cracking; watch for the crash. The German government will again ask for peace; she will attempt to secure peace even if she has to sacrifice every inch of her allies' territory. She has very little use for Austria; she has contempt for the Bulgars; I have not heard one good word for the Turks or their government; they are always bitterly complaining that Hungary is holding back foodstuffs from the rest of the allies. Germany is for Germany.

Germany is suffering from food shortage, but the shortage of fat will be the deciding factor in Germany's defeat.

I have been repeatedly asked if I could positively state that Germany has not enough food to continue another six months or so. All I can say is that the German people at large are suffering terrible agonies because of the food shortage. If the German government has plenty of food and is holding it back from the people for future use, that I do not know. What I know is what I saw and myself personally suffered during my fourteen months of residence in Germany.

I am an able bodied man of 27 years. I reached Germany with nearly \$150 in my pocket. During my entire fourteen months of residence in Germany I worked twelve full months and two weeks. I received 40 per cent. more wages than my trade received per week during the pre-war days. I had not one person depending upon my weekly income! I spent it all on myself. I seldom take a glass of beer and am a moderate smoker. I often bought foodstuffs which are not food carded. Candy, high priced sweets, and even poultry meats may be procured without cards if one has the price. These come very high. I saw a duck sold at 85 marks. I once more repeat: I do not know whether the German government can lay its hand on "stored up" food reserves. I know this much, that without being ill during my whole residence in Germany I lost twenty-two pounds; and I lost it gradually. I left Germany because I was starving.

Shortly after reaching Berlin I had many applicants for my good offices by middle class and well to do parents to procure board for their children in Holland with good families. I communicated with over fifty Holland families and secured board in Holland for nearly 120 German children and seventy-five women. Thousands of German women and children are being sent out to Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland. I state on the authority of one of the well informed Vorwarts editors that during the last nine months more than 100,000 German women and children have been thus sent out of the country in order to save them from sure starvation. Within the next three months this number will surely be doubled. The neutral countries bordering Germany are already feeling the shortage of food to their own people as a result of this wholesale emigration of women and children from Germany. The German government is in full approval of this course. They are even encouraging it systematically.

The United States produces nearly \$5,000,000 worth of natural mineral waters a year.



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Nora Doesn't Mind

"Nora," began Mrs. Newlied timidly, "I don't suppose—or—that you would object to my getting an alarm clock?"

"Not at all, morn," replied the sleepy one, "them clocks never disturb me!"

It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of

**Bovril**

On sale at all  
Druggists and Stores.

## The Squire's Sweetheart

— BY —

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

He was glad that she had not found Cooper. The more he was interested in Dolly Egerton the more he disliked and resented Cooper. The man had saved her life. It was natural she should be grateful to him. But he hated any intimacy between them. He said to himself that if Cooper had saved her life many times he, if he had the power, would forbid any intercourse between them. He was beginning to hope that he should have the power.

"Trust me," he said. "I've nursed many dogs, till I dash forbad me having any dogs but him." He turned about and went with her. She told him about Keeper. Of late the dog

## SUBSTANTIAL PROOF

By a Canadian Witness.

Beechmont, Ont.—"I feel it my duty to tell what Dr. Pierce's remedies have done for me. When I commenced taking them I was completely run down. I have taken altogether nine bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' together with the 'Pleasant Pellets' and can truthfully say that I feel like a new woman. I would certainly recommend these medicines to any one suffering as I did."—Mrs. WM. PLUMMER, Beechmont, Ont.



An imitation of nature's method of replacing waste of tissue, enriching impoverished blood and increasing nerve force is when you take an alternative extract of herbs and roots made with pure glycerine, without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

Pure blood is essential to good health. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin.

Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

Free.—Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, cloth-bound, sent free on receipt of 50 cents (or stamps) to pay expense of mailing only. Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. N. U. 1151

had been restless, escaped from the house as often as he could, and wandered. He had grown very thin.

"I had to leave him so much alone," she said, with tears in her eyes and voice. "Louise would not have him there. She dislikes dogs. She said she could not trust him with Susan. If she had only seen him and Susan together. Susan, little darling, loves him. My poor Keeper, he belongs to my good days. Leo acquiesced when Louise would not have him in the house. I don't understand men. Louise thought a kennel with a run would be very nice for him. That was why I lived in the Old Cottage, at least partly, I love it! It is my place of refuge."

She had never spoken to him so freely before. She had not had many opportunities, although he had been much at the Egerton's, and they had lunched and dined and tea'd with him at Silverthorne Manor. On those occasions, Mrs. Egerton had claimed his attention with a manner of indolent acceptance of its being her rightful due. Hilary had paired off with Dolly as long as he stayed; and Lionel Egerton, with little Susan on his shoulder or led by the hand, wandered in the gardens, or lay on the grass, his hat pulled over his eyes, while the child sat contentedly playing with the daisies.

Not from Dolly herself, but from her brother's frank speech had he got at the heart of the girl's tragedy. Her devotion had been given to her brother till the other woman came and pushed her out. Something had sharpened the Squire's wits, for he, who was not quick about such things, had become aware that Mrs. Egerton deliberately excluded her sister-in-law, kept her away from both husband and child. Dolly's extravagant worship of the child had no counterpart in the mother's tolerance of "the brat," as she called the charming little creature. And the child loved Dolly—would always run to her when she escaped from her mother. Of late he had observed an awakening of maternal emotions in Mrs. Egerton when it was a question of Dolly and Susan.

Only yesterday Egerton had remarked unsuspectingly, "Why, Granny, what has come to you? You used to be bored with the kid, and willing to let anybody take her off your hands. Why not let Dolly take her for a walk?"

"Because I prefer to take her myself," Mrs. Egerton had replied with what her husband called her Monna Lisa smile. "Perhaps I am beginning to take an interest in her after all, although she is such a naughty little thing."

"Poor Susan!" said the father, looking down humorously at the fairy-faced child. "You speak! Imagine your being naughty!"

But Susan certainly was naughty, for she cried steadily till she drove her father from his work, while her mother, still wearing the Monna Lisa smile, insisted that it was time Susan should learn to obey.

As they approached the New Cottage they saw in the distance the figure of a man approaching them.

"Oh," said Dolly, "it is Mr. Cooper. They told me he was away last night when I called at the shop. What shall I do?"

The Squire spoke as though life and death, more than the dog's dependence on her acceptance of what he said.

"Don't ask his advice. I am quite qualified to advise. If there is anything a vet. can do I will telegraph to Tattlesham."

"Very well," said the girl under her breath. Did her sigh mean relief? "I need not tell him, then! I am glad I met you."

Cooper came along the road with the swaggering gait which was characteristic of him. As he came near enough to be aware of them, his expression changed. A curious darkness overspread his face, deepening the color almost to purple. His eyes, with the yellow whites to them, scowled. The Squire thought he heard a little catch of the breath of his companion. Was it possible she was afraid of the fellow?

"Good morning!" he said, chilly polite. Cooper made as though to stop; then, seeing that they were going on, he passed them, lifting his hat with a sullen response.

"We ought to have spoken to him," said Dolly Egerton under her breath. "He looked so angry. I never meant to have passed him by like that."

The Squire made a most ungracious speech.

"If it depended on me, you would always pass him by," he said. "I wish it depended on me."

"But why?" asked the girl, lifting her wet eyes to him.

"I don't know. I detest the fellow."

"You know what he did for me?"

"I know. I wish someone else had done it."

"He is very brave," said Dolly, and a wave of color came over her face.

"I know he is not exactly a gentle man; but I can never forget the hor-

rible thing he saved me from. That minute when I sat there helpless, seeing the head-lights of the train sweep round the curve. It seemed that nothing could have saved me. Really and truly he seemed like an angel to me when I saw him. I try to remember it now, when I am disposed to hate him. I suppose he cannot help his looks and his manners. You would try to forget all that, would you not, if he had saved your life?"

So she knew. The Squire felt an immense sense of relief.

"I wish someone else had rendered you that service," he said. "I wish I had done it"—then he added, as with an effort: "I concede that he is brave—and efficient. I have seen his efficiency in action."

They turned in at the white gate of the New Cottage, crossed the lawn, and went in at the opening in the privet-hedge.

Dolly unlocked the cottage door with a key taken from under a stone. She listened with a strained anxiety.

## Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

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We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

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We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

### Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waving and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

There was a sound—the thumping of a dog's tail upon the floor.

Pushing open the door, she ran to the dog, who lay in a corner of the room up against the wall. She knelt down by him. The tail still beat the ground feebly; but the eyes had begun not to see.

"Oh," she cried, with piteous entreaty, "what is the matter with him? My darling old dog! Is he dying?"

A great sigh shook the dog. There was a little struggle, which she did not see because the Squire had put an arm about her and hidden her face. Keeper was dead. He had just lived long enough to recognize his mistress on her return. It was the last sentient act.

At first she was inconsolable. She was possessed by some painful remorse for fancied unkindness to an old friend. There had been a day when she had been angry with Louise, and she had spoken harshly to Keeper when he came thrusting his head into her hand. She had left him alone for hours in the cottage. She had felt him a tie, a hindrance, when she wanted to go up to London. The Squire consoled her patiently and tenderly.

"I wish you would go up to London now," he said, "and leave me to deal with this."

He sighed because Lionel Egerton was away, though he would be back in a few hours' time. Dolly sat and wept heart-broken tears, while the form of the dog settled into rigidity. She wept for herself and the dog—for her mother, who had loved him; for the unkindness that had been shown to him; for her own neglect, or fancied neglect, of him; and for minute acts of impatience which Keeper would have been the first to excuse the mistress he adored. She wept for the lost companionship, for the years the dog had taken with him.

(To Be Continued.)

## Ships Biggest British Need

Call for Speeding up Mercantile Shipbuilding Becomes More Insistent

London press and public men are confident that the military situation is well in hand. The only element of uncertainty is the submarine warfare's effect on the food supply. The call for speeding up the mercantile shipbuilding is most insistent. It takes the place of the demands earlier in the war for men and munitions. The action of neutrals in holding ships in port has been the subject of inquiries and discussion in the House of Commons, and there may be further developments in this direction, most important to Canada, if the Danes and Hollanders are unable to ship their dairy products in their own vessels or are unwilling to take any risk at all.

In carrying on in London the established business of provisioning Britain, there is a disposition here to turn more and more toward making the Empire self-contained in the matter of foodstuffs in peace or war. Canada profits at once by this, because she is the nearest of the overseas Dominions, and much less shipping is needed to bring her products to Britain than in the case of the other Dominions.

The valor and candid simplicity of the Indian Babu is proverbial. A story goes of one ancient German East campaign, who—in the words of a contemporary—was about the most laconic, competent, deadly earnest station-master and marksman combined that ever lived. A regiment of men like him would end the war, for this is the wire he sent: "One hundred Germans attacking station. Send immediately one rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition."

"Say, Casey, did you ever make an idiot of yourself, over women?"

"An idiot, is ut? Sure, I've made meself an intoire asylum."

## To Exempt Soldiers From Taxes

By an amendment which was agreed upon in the Saskatchewan legislature provision is made at once in the Rural Municipality Act whereby all Saskatchewan persons who have joined, as volunteers or reservists, the forces of His Majesty or any of the Allies of Great Britain, for overseas service in the present war, shall be exempt from all taxation of their land up to half a section.



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## Language and Alliances

A Tribute to the Binding Power of a Mutual Tongue

No two nations speaking the same language are fighting against each other in this war. It is also true that there can never be a perfect alliance between any two nations which do not speak the same tongue. There can be strong economic and military alliances between countries, these alliances being arranged by the respective governments, the benefits fully appreciated by the peoples, and a mutual understanding existing between these individuals who are able to communicate with each other. A perfect alliance between two nations, if such a thing is possible, means that the people of each nation are able to visualize the habit of thought of the other, this not applying to the few that are particularly well informed, but to all farmers, workmen and business men, as well as scholars, diplomats or social cosmopolites. Between America and England, therefore, exists a bond like that between no other two great countries in the world, with the exception of Germany and Austria, and the closeness of the alliance between these two countries is tribute to the binding power of a mutual tongue. This point of sympathetic contact acts in every way to bring about a good understanding.—From the London Daily Chronicle.

## Care of Eggs for Hatching

Eggs for hatching purposes should not be held over ten days. The fresher they are when put in the incubator, the better. They need to be gathered often to prevent chilling in the nests. A mixture of various sizes and shapes is a sure guarantee of indifferent results. Dirty eggs also are to be avoided, as the pores in the shell of such eggs are closed up, thus preventing proper entrance of fresh air or the escape of gases from the eggs. Washing and drying with a cloth destroys the cuticle of an egg, and permits too rapid evaporation of its moisture.

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has sweetened half a century with the same crystal purity that makes it the favorite to-day. Buy it in original packages and be sure of the genuine.

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**MONEY ORDERS**

Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

**\$75,000,000 More for West**

The wheat crop of Western Canada, says the Winnipeg Telegram, has proven to be some thirty per cent. larger than was originally estimated by the crop experts. The crop was placed at from 170,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels, but it will run about 225,000,000 bushels. At \$1.50 per bushel (which is less than the current market price) it means that the western wheat crop is worth some \$75,000,000 more than was anticipated.

**CONSTIPATED CHILDREN**

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little one well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Romain Poirier, Mizonette, N. B., says: "My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Railway Mileage Quadrupled**

The provincial department of railways of Saskatchewan reports that from the year 1905 to 1915 the mileage of railways in the province increased from 1,551 to 6,101.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

"Old Blank's nieces and nephews don't dare balk him in the slightest thing."  
"He must have great will power."  
"You bet he has! He can will \$5,000,000."

**Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.**

**Larger Root Production in Manitoba**

The province of Manitoba produced in 1916 9,080,602 bushels of potatoes and 3,849,132 bushels of other roots. This was 1,300,000 bushels of potatoes more than in 1915 and 700,000 bushels more of other roots. The average production increased 31 and 28 bushels per acre respectively.

W. N. U. 1151

## The Farmers' Era Arrives

Governments Trying to Get on the Good Side of the Land Tiller

According to the evidences of the naked eye there is a wild scramble by all governments of Canada to get on the good side of the farmers. Which must cause chuckles among our friends in the country who have vivid recollections of the days when the powers scorned their intelligence and influence. It is being borne in upon the leaders of Canada that this is a country that is dependent for its greatest wealth production upon its agriculture. Hence those who produce this great wealth must be respected. And further, legislation, that will put the farming class on a par with the banking, manufacturing and transportation classes in the matter of rights and benefits is being enacted with more haste than decorum. Truly it is a great day for the farmer.—Calgary News-Telegram.

## Teacher Has Not Lost One Day In A Year

MRS. ROGER GIVES CREDIT TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Before that She Suffered from Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Other Troubles Coming from Sick Kidneys, Which Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured.

Elm Tree, Gloucester, Co., N. B. (Special)—Mrs. Jos. Roger, the popular teacher here, is fully recovered from a long siege of sciatica, neuralgia, and other troubles resulting from diseased kidneys and has made a statement in which she gives Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for her cure.

"My trouble came from a strain," Mrs. Roger states, "and I suffered for thirteen months. Backache, heart flutterings, sciatica, neuralgia, dizziness and failing memory were among my symptoms. When the doctor I consulted failed to do me any lasting good I decided that my kidneys were the root of my troubles and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took twelve boxes in all and you may judge of the results when I tell you that I have not lost a day's work as teacher in the last year."

"I can say that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done all for me that was claimed for them."

Others of Mrs. Rogers' symptoms were nervousness, that tired feeling, irritability and a dry harsh skin that itched and burned at night. They all came from diseased kidneys and all vanished when she used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

## Needn't Wait To Be Forced

Daylight saving is again suggested and as a means of giving more time for work in vegetable gardens. But people need not wait for laws; they can be a law unto themselves in this matter.—Kingston Standard.

**The Oil for the Farmer.**—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with cold and croup, and for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

## Way to Bat High Prices

Here's New England thrift for you. A man living at Gloucester, Mass., advertised in a local paper that he would give \$5 for the best specimen potato sent him during a certain period. Despite the present value of tubers, fine specimens came in every day, until at the close of the contest he had six barrels of choice potatoes—all for \$5.

## Invents Apparatus To Destroy Subs.

Wonderful Claims are Made for a Pittsburg Man's Discovery

Theodore Eichholz a young engineer and architect of Pittsburg, has invented a wireless device that may be used to destroy submarines by causing an explosion of gases that are always present in submarines. For several years the inventor was connected with the United States Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Eichholz stated that a few days ago a small experimental apparatus in his home on Neville Island sunk a small "dummy" submarine in the Ohio River five miles away. The destroyed model was built of steel and had been submerged to a depth of ten feet.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Teacher—Tommy, can you spell "fur"?  
Thomas—Yes, sir, F-U-R.  
Teacher—That's right. Now can you tell me what fur is?  
Thomas—Yes, sir. Fur is an awful long way.—Cornell Widow.

## Could Hardly Live for Asthma.

Writes one man who after years of suffering has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how needless has been his suffering. This matchless remedy gives sure help to all afflicted with asthma. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

## Where Are They?

The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was himself.

"All my success in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here but the effect was ruined by one student, who asked impressively: "Yes, sir; but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"



For immediate overseas service, join

## The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve Overseas Division.

The Navy must be kept supreme—more men are needed to man the fleets which are sweeping the seas of commerce-raiders and submarines. Canadians joining the R. N. C. V. R., Overseas Division, are sent at once to England for training.

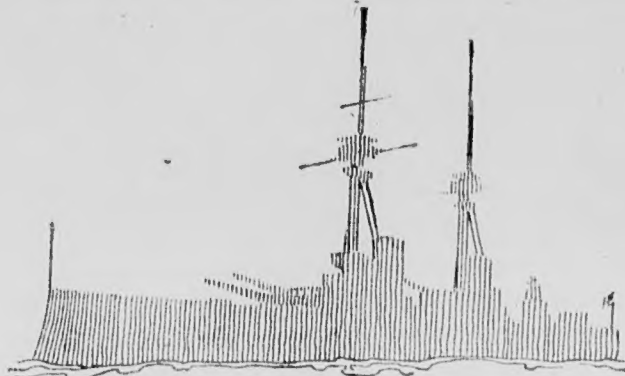
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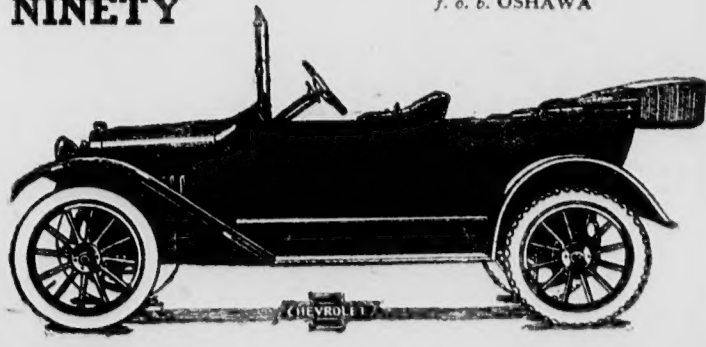
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| Valve-in-head motor.   | New front spring suspensions.  |
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Having sold a portion of my machinery from the culvert factory I have still the following articles for sale at reasonable prices.

5 H. P. Gasoline Engine in good order.  
 Pipe Threader  
 16 ft. of 1/4 in. shafting complete with hangers.  
 Some Wood Pulleys, work benches, riveting iron and other tools.

I have also for sale a quantity of metal bands useful in a great many ways to a farmer, as well as other pieces of sheet metal.

Parties wishing to purchase can see me on Saturday, April 21st in Didsbury.

J. R. GOOD

or Henry Weber, east Didsbury, at any time

## Thanks For Belgian Relief

EDITOR PIONEER:

DEAR SIR:—As Secretary-Treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund in Didsbury, and on behalf of the Central Committee in Montreal, I wish to sincerely thank the promoters and donors to the bazaar and box social held at Neapolis last week for their handsome donation of \$96.25 to the Fund, and also Davenport and Springside S. D. for their splendid support as well as the many individual subscribers. I sincerely hope that the good work will be kept up as the need of the little children in Belgium is extremely distressing and all the financial help possible is needed to keep the life in these heroic people.

Yours sincerely,

MRS H E OSMOND,  
 Sec.-Treas. Belgian Relief Fund,  
 Didsbury

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H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

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## Birth

CLARKE—On Saturday, March 14th, 1917, at Edmonton, to Dr and Mrs. J. L. Clarke, a daughter, Lorna Jane.

## Card of Thanks

We wish to take this means of thanking all friends and relatives of the town and district for the kindness shown us during the recent illness of Mrs. Vernon Shantz, also for the beautiful flowers contributed by the Ladies Institute. MR. AND MRS. V. SHANTZ



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.  
 Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,  
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 Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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**Extra---Oranges**  
 4 Doz. for \$1.00

**Flour! Flour!**

A good time to buy your supply of flour. The price is up. FOR SATURDAY we will sell 500 lb. lots of Our Best or Royal Household for \$27.00

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New Strawberries, per box . . . 25c

**Apples! Apples!**

Good sound stock, per box . . . \$2.75

## Fresh Vegetables

Cauliflower, each . . . \$ .25  
 Leaf Lettuce, per lb . . . .40  
 Green Onions, per bunch . . . .05  
 Fresh Radishes, per bunch . . . .05

## Canned Fruits

2 Cans Raspberries . . . . \$ .45  
 2 Cans Plums . . . . .25  
 2 Cans Cherries . . . . .45  
 Pineapple, per tin . . . . .25  
 Peaches, 2 1-2 lb. tins, 2 for . . . .55  
 Tuxedo Baking Powder, 16 ozs. . . .20  
 " " 2 1-2 lbs. . . . .45  
 " " 5 lbs . . . . .75  
 Magic Baking Powder, 16 ozs . . . .25  
 Egg-O Baking Powder, 16 ozs . . . .25

## Groceries

Soda Biscuits, per box . . . . \$ .25  
 Silver Gloss Starch, 2 pkgs. . . . .25  
 Corn Starch, per box . . . . .10  
 Quaker Oats, per package . . . . .25  
 2 Cans Pork and Beans . . . . .25  
 3 Packages Jelly Powder . . . . .25  
 2 lbs. Cooking Figs . . . . .25  
 2 lbs. Prunes . . . . .25  
 2 lbs. Peaches . . . . .25  
 10 lb. Box Evaporated Apples . . . .1.75  
 Tuxedo Coffee, per lb . . . . .45  
 4 lb. tin Jam . . . . .50  
 6 lb. Bag Wheatlets . . . . .35  
 Cooking Molasses, 5 lbs . . . . .35  
 Lemons, per doz . . . . .35

## Bran, Shorts, Etc.

Oyster Shell, 100 lbs. . . . . \$1.50  
 Bran, per 100 lbs . . . . .1.65  
 Shorts, per 100 lbs . . . . .1.75  
 Special reductions on ton lots

**Salt! Salt!**

50 lb. sacks . . . . . \$ .90  
 100 lb. sacks . . . . .1.60  
 50 lb. blocks . . . . .1.00  
 Rock salt, 100 lbs . . . . .1.85

## Lamp Oil

Best grade, 5 gal. . . . . \$1.40  
 Oil in 4 1-2 gal. tins . . . . .2.25

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